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General

Li Peng Meets Envoys, Reviews Global Issues

OW2806140691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1334 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that the simultaneous participation of both the North and South parts of Korea in the United Nations is conducive to the stability of the Korean peninsula.

He also spoke highly of the excellent contributions made by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to the success of the recent Phatthaya meeting of all the parties of Cambodia.

Li Peng made these remarks in a meeting with the out-going ambassadors of four countries and a new British ambassador to China.

The out-going ambassadors are Philippos Wolde-Mariam of Ethiopia, W.W. Rwetsiba of Uganda, Walid al-Sa'd al-Batayinah of Jordan and David Sadleir of Australia. The new British ambassador is Sir Robin McLaren.

The Chinese premier discussed international and regional issues of common concern with the ambassadors in an unconstrained atmosphere.

Li Peng said that the decisions to apply separately for the membership in the United Nations by both the North and South parts of Korea were made by themselves individually. China, he continued, welcomes their decisions and regards them as conducive to the stability of the Korean peninsula.

Referring to the Phatthaya meeting recently held by the four parties of Cambodia, Li Peng said that China welcomes the agreements reached at the meeting. These agreements, he added, are an important step forward toward a political settlement of the Cambodian question. He mentioned in particular the contributions made by Prince Sihanouk leading to the success of the meeting.

Asked about China's position at the forthcoming Paris conference of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on arms control in the Middle East, the Chinese premier stated that China takes a positive attitude toward the conference.

The ambassadors paid tribute to the constructive role China has played in easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and settling the Cambodian question and other international and regional issues.

Li Peng expressed thanks to the out-going ambassadors for their work and contributions to increasing friendship and cooperation between China and their own countries.

Li Peng also extended his welcome to British Ambassador Sir Robin McLaren, who speaks fluent Chinese. He stated he hopes that the British ambassador will work hard for a fundamental turn for the better in Sino-British relations and help the relations enter a new stage.

Roundup Evaluates CPC International Relations

OW2906001691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1346 GMT 28 Jun 91

["Roundup" by Chai Shikuan: "Chinese Communist Party Carries Out Extensive International Exchanges"]

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—With its 70th founding anniversary approaching on July 1, the Communist Party of China (CPC) views its extensive contacts with political parties in other countries as one of its successes.

Now the CPC maintains ties and has contacts with more than 270 political parties in 117 countries.

Political analysts here view such exchanges as holding a number of special features.

First, top party leaders take the lead in the exchanges.

Following General Secretary Jiang Zemin's visit to the Soviet Union in mid-May, Qiao Shi, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, toured several Arab countries recently.

Jiang and Song Ping, another Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau, respectively visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year.

Meanwhile, many political parties' leaders from other countries, developing countries in particular, have visited China.

Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, explained that discussions and exchanges of views by top party leaders during the visits were of great importance in enhancing party-to-party and country-to-country relations.

Zhu disclosed that Chinese party leaders will visit a number of African and Latin American countries later this year.

Second, the CPC makes friends not only with communist parties in other countries, but also with socialist parties, including socialist democratic parties and labor parties in Western countries, political parties in developing countries and other parties friendly to China.

The CPC fosters ties with ruling parties, coalition ruling parties as well as legal opposition parties, and with party leaders who may or may not hold government posts.

Among the CPC's friends, there are more and more leaders of parliamentary groups and parliamentarians from various political parties.

The CPC also maintains contacts with people from various social strata, public figure, and representatives of international organizations. The forms of such contacts include exchanges of visits, inspection tours, exchanges of letters and information.

In the past year alone, the CPC has set up relations with more than 30 political parties in other countries.

Sixty-nine CPC delegations visited other countries and 139 delegations from other political parties visited China in 1990.

Increasing exchanges between the CPC and political parties in other countries give impetus to contacts between trade union, youth, women, peace and other mass organizations in China and other countries. At present, such organizations in China have fostered ties with their counterparts in most countries and regions in the world.

Third, the CPC conducts its contacts with other political parties on the firm basis of the famous four principles, namely, "independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

The CPC views the principle of non-interference as the most important of the four. It believes that it is the people's own decision to choose a social system in their country and it is a political party's own decision to determine its political direction.

The CPC does not interfere in other political parties' internal affairs or other countries' internal affairs through party relations. In addition, it does not allow other political parties to interfere in the internal affairs of the CPC or the Chinese Government.

The CPC holds that political parties with differing ideology can have friendly ties so long as they respect each other and abide by the principle of seeking common ground while reserving differences.

Historical facts have demonstrated that normal relations will be harmed if a political party tries to impose its ideology or concept of values on another party.

International exchanges have been an important part of the CPC's entire activities ever since its founding.

In the ten years following the founding of the People's Republic of China, the CPC set up ties with most of the communist parties around the world.

However, such ties were suspended with a large number of those parties in the early 1960s due to the outbreak of the "great debate" among communist parties and the "Cultural Revolution" in China. Other historical events also contributed to the breakdown of relations.

The CPC reshaped its principles and policies regarding international exchanges in late 1978 on the basis of summing up past experience and lessons, in light of the changing international situation and in view of China's needs for development.

This remolding, plus the four principles on party relations, enabled the CPC to resume ties with other communist parties and set up ties with various political parties in many countries.

Ever since the CPC became the ruling party in China, its work of international contacts have constituted an important part of China's foreign affairs.

Zhu Liang described the relationship between the CPC's international contacts and the government's foreign affairs as one of supplementing each other and helping push forward the work on both sides.

But party-to-party exchanges have their special characteristics. For instance, such exchanges are not involved in concrete state affairs and are free from various formalities. Therefore, both sides can exchange views on international affairs as well as internal affairs, and share each other's experience in party work or running a country. This will help promote mutual understanding and bilateral relations.

Some presidents in certain countries have visited China as party leaders before their presidential election. Their visits promoted the friendly relations between their countries and China.

In another case, the exchanges between the CPC and the political parties in some African and Latin American countries led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and those countries.

While carrying out international exchanges, the CPC works hard to promote world peace and development.

The CPC supports people from other countries in their efforts to maintain world peace and achieve economic development and social progress, while opposing hegemonism and power politics.

On the other hand, the CPC tries to make as many friends as possible and works for a peaceful international environment, both of which are in the interest of China's socialist modernization.

CSCE Role in European Security Analyzed

*HK2806112391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 Jun 91 p 6*

["News Analysis" by staff reporters Xu Hongzhi (6079 1347 3112), Jiang Jianguo (3068 1696 0948): "Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Takes First Step Toward 'Action Capability'"]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO)—The two-day foreign ministerial session of the CSCE ended in Berlin on 20 June. The meeting decided to admit Albania as the 35th official member of the CSCE, thereby making all European countries part of the CSCE process. It also reached an agreement on the establishment of a "mechanism for consultation and cooperation in case of crisis situations." German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the meeting, declared that this was a step taken by the CSCE toward "action capability."

The "Paris Charter for a New Europe," adopted at last November's CSCE heads of government conference in Paris, provided for the creation of a commission of foreign ministers which has become the central forum for political consultation within the CSCE.

In the six months since the CSCE heads of government conference in Paris, the situation in Europe has continued to change. The dissolution of the Warsaw Pact was officially proclaimed. After the CFE [Conventional Forces in Europe] talks expanded from the 22 countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO to include the 34 member-states of the CSCE, the second phase of the talks became stalemated. Following the disintegration of the old European structure, the new structure remains ambiguous. It is the common hope of all relevant parties to enlarge the role of the CSCE, but the question of how this role is to be played is one that has to be resolved.

This foreign ministerial session took a small step forward in this area. The biggest result of the conference was the definition by the foreign ministers of a mechanism for consultation and cooperation under crisis situations. Its main provisions are as follows: In the case of a crisis situation in a member-state, that member-state may be asked to give an explanation. If the problem remains unresolved the member-state in question may ask the chairman of a committee of top-level officials to convene an emergency session of the CSCE. As long as more than 12 member-states support such a request, the chairman may immediately notify the conference membership and convene the meeting within 48 to 72 hours.

Since the formation of the CSCE, its structure has always been loose. Since every member-state has veto power, it is difficult to arrive at decisions. The new crisis mechanism established in this session broke the principle of "unanimous consent" for the first time, and represented the first concrete step in the transformation of the CSCE from a forum for empty talk to a functioning organ.

However, judging from the communique issued at the end of the meeting, the meeting did not achieve any substantial results on some of the major issues concerning European security. On the question of the disarmament talks, the participating countries only indicated that unofficial consultations would be carried out by their delegates to the Conflict Prevention Center, based in Vienna, in preparation for the new disarmament, confidence- and security-boosting talks to be held after the 1992 Helsinki heads of government summit. On relations between the CSCE and other European organizations, they only expressed a wish to "exchange information" between the CSCE and the EEC, and among the European Commission, NATO and the Western European Union. It appears that a real break to the stalemate and the attainment of a breakthrough concerning disarmament will not be an easy thing. The new "European security structure" is far from reaching its desired position.

Meanwhile, some countries remain skeptical about the future of Europe. Polish Foreign Minister Skubiszewski expressed concern that because a demarcation line separates East and West Europe in terms of living standards, economic development, environmental protection, and other aspects, social unrest in some countries could jeopardize those countries' domestic political stability and international relations. A number of other countries aired the same view. Foreign Minister Genscher

summed it up by saying: As far as Europe is concerned, stability refers not only to military aspects, but it also concerns more and more economic, social, ecological, and other aspects. The SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG published an editorial saying: If there is unanimity of views among the large countries, then the CSCE will become an arbitration tribunal for the smaller states. But if the large countries are "belligerent toward each other," can they be managed by the CSCE?

The people of Europe hope "collective security" can be established through the CSCE process, but they still have a long way to go before peace and stability can be truly achieved in Europe.

Soviets Withdraw From Czechoslovakia, Hungary *OW3006212691 Beijing XINHUA in English* 1733 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Moscow, June 30 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Union has completed its troop withdrawal from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the Soviet Defense Ministry announced here today.

The Soviets began pulling their troops out of Czechoslovakia on February 26, 1990, and of Hungary on March 12, 1990, according to the official Soviet news agency TASS.

The troop withdrawal was conducted in line with the governmental agreements between the Soviet Union on one side and Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the other.

Active Participation in Global Drug War Promised *HK2806111191 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE* in Chinese 0945 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Report by Wei Xiang (0251 5046): "China To Cooperate Actively in International Drug Fight"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—A meeting was held in China today to commemorate international drug control day as top officials at the Foreign Ministry and the state drug control commission indicated that China will cooperate actively in the international fight against drugs.

Four years ago, the 42d UN General Assembly passed a resolution designating 26 June of each year as the international drug control day. Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu said the observance of international drug control day reflects the Chinese Government's serious position on drug control.

The deputy foreign minister said: Drugs have become an international evil. As the fight on drug control is a common responsibility of the narcotics-producing countries, the transit states and the consumer countries, it is necessary for the international community to coordinate and work with each other.

He emphasized that the developed countries enjoy favorable terms in the fight against drugs and that they should exert efforts to reduce the demand for drugs.

Liu Huaqiu said: The concerned countries should step up the exchange of information and cooperation in making arrests in order to eradicate the basic sources of drugs and severe the channels of drug trafficking.

He pointed out that the crop-replanting strategy as envisioned by the UN Commission on Narcotics should be vigorously supported by the international community. The developed countries should actively support and assist the developing countries in their efforts to eradicate the sources of drugs and, in their place, replant and promote other crops.

Yuan Yongyuan [5913 3057 3293], deputy director of the State Drug Control Commission, revealed today that Chinese police have set up, through various channels, a link with the police of several countries on the matter on drug control starting in 1984. He maintained that China's cooperation with Thailand and Burma on drug control has entered a substantive phase. Furthermore, China has also taken joint action with Pakistan to smash an attempt to sell drugs in Xinjiang.

Speaking at a news conference held on the question of drug control, Liu Wen, head of the bureau on criminal investigation at the Ministry of Public Security, criticized the detention of suspected Chinese drug trafficker Wang Zongxiao by concerned sector in the United States, describing it as an unwise move that could jeopardize joint efforts by Chinese and U.S. police to strike at international drug traffickers.

Chinese and U.S. police cooperated spectacularly in the acclaimed Jinliyu drug trafficking case. But after China had consented to a U.S. request to send the suspect Wang to testify in the United States, the U.S. side gave Wang "political asylum." More than a year has gone by and Wang is still in the United States.

Liu Wen claimed the U.S. side should resolve this issue quickly or it could affect friendly cooperation between the Chinese and U.S. police. He said that if this problem is settled, the two countries can look forward to more cooperation in fighting drug trafficking.

United States & Canada

Ambassador Zhu Qizhen Views Bilateral Relations

HK0107072891 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Jun 91 p 6

[Report by Zhang Qixin (1728 0796 2500): "PRC Ambassador to the United States Outlines China's Position on Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Washington, 27 Jun—Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhu Qizhen today held a press conference at the invitation of the U.S. National Press Club where

he spoke on current issues in Sino-U.S. relations and also answered questions from reporters.

Speaking on the decade-long period since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, Zhu Qizhen pointed that the growth of Sino-U.S. relations was not only beneficial to the people of the two countries but also contributed to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world. Sino-U.S. relations should be developed further on the basis of the principles of the three Sino-U.S. communiques. He said: The promotion of relations between the two countries requires concerted efforts from both sides. As many Western countries have abolished or are lifting sanctions against China, we hope that the United States will not lag behind the others in this regard and should lift all sanctions against China as soon as possible.

Speaking on the question of the most-favored-nation [MFN] status, Ambassador Zhu said: If the United States revokes China's MFN trade status or attaches any conditions when reviewing it, this will not only severely undermine Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations but also seriously affect the overall relations between the two countries.

He noted that the MFN trade status is not a gift but the basis for conducting normal international trade. The United States has already granted this status to more than 100 countries, many of which have this and that difference with the United States. The United States should not use the MFN trade status as a means of pressuring China. Differences between the two countries over certain issues can be solved through dialogue and consultation on an equal footing, and on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and should not be linked with the MFN trade status.

He said: Attaching conditions to the MFN status will cast a shadow over the future development of economic and trade relations between the two countries, causing the people from the two countries' industrial and commercial circles to be concerned and hesitant over the uncertain future. Ambassador Zhu said: China welcomes President Bush's decision on the unconditional renewal of China's MFN trade status and hopes that the U.S. Congress will support the president's decision out of consideration for the long term interests of the two countries.

Ambassador Zhu also outlined the Chinese Government's position on the questions of nuclear proliferation, trade imbalance between China and the United States, prison labor, and human rights. Zhu Qizhen pointed out that different countries have different interpretations and demands on the question of human rights. To China, human rights comprise first of all the right to survive. China has to feed 22 percent of the world's population with 7 percent of the world's arable land. It will be impossible to guarantee the basic human rights of 1.1 billion people to food, clothing, and shelter unless there is a stable environment. Disturbances will only bring disaster to the Chinese people, hence the Chinese Government puts a very important premium on the preservation of stability.

Copyright Law To Stimulate Software Cooperation

HK3006033691 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 30 Jun 91 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Wu Yunhe]

[Text] Sino-American co-operation in computer software is expected to prosper, now that the government has issued its first copyright law to protect intellectual property.

After the issuing of the law, at the beginning of June, the first co-operative agreement in this sector between the two nations was signed this month, enabling them to jointly develop the world software market with their high technology, according to an official source.

A State-owned computer software and technology service company signed the agreement with the American Prospect company on June 15, the source said.

It is believed that the agreement will boost development of China's computer industry because the co-operative agreement is aimed at introducing the world's latest software technology to it while selling more China-made products in the world.

The Chinese company is mainly engaged in software development and production, project contracting and providing services for complete sets of electronics equipment.

The Prospect company, which is a comprehensive international business specializing in investment, has established more than 10 joint ventures with Chinese partners since 1982, and was the agent of at least 30 companies from the United States, Australia and Japan on the Chinese mainland.

During the coming years, the two companies will jointly develop software for a computerized laser photo-type-setting system, the source said.

The system is expected to include a multi-language processing capacity, thus contributing to cultural exchanges between China and the outside world.

They planned to set up factories to make the latest computer hardware by introducing technology from developed countries.

The two companies also planned to set up joint ventures in the United States and Hong Kong in order to bring Chinese computer software up to international standards, the source added.

With the world's computer software trade increasing 30 per cent annually, China's software industry is making efforts to secure its share through increasing exports.

China's software exports totalled \$10 million last year, an increase of \$3 million over the previous year, according to official statistics.

Soviet Union

Jiang Zemin, CPSU's Polozkov Discuss Ties

OW2906102591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0908 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)—General Secretary Jiang Zemin of the Communist Party of China (CPC) today said that the maintenance of friendly and good-neighborly relations between China and the Soviet Union is in the interest of world peace and stability.

Jiang made the remark at an hour-long meeting with a delegation from the Soviet Communist Party led by I.K. Polozkov, a Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Communist Party Central Committee.

Polozkov extended congratulations to the CPC on its 70th founding anniversary, which falls on 1 July, and wished the CPC greater successes in realizing its grand program.

Jiang briefed the visitors on how the CPC has led the Chinese people in revolution and economic construction over the past 70 years.

The RSFSR, the largest republic in the USSR, is contiguous to China. Strengthening friendly contacts with the republic is significant for developing friendly Sino-Soviet relations.

Jiang said that China will continue to advance reforms and opening to the outside world while remaining on the socialist road.

Reaffirming that the reform is aimed at improving and further developing the socialist system, Jiang said China is carrying out political restructuring while economic reform continues.

"We will strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and improve the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the CPC leadership," Jiang said.

Polozkov said that the visit left a deep impression on the delegation. He expressed the conviction that the friendship between the Soviet and Chinese communist parties, the two countries, and the two peoples will continue to grow. He also conveyed best regards from Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders to Jiang Zemin.

Jiang Zemin also asked him to convey his best regards to Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders upon returning home.

Present at the meeting were Zhu Liang, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Soviet Ambassador to China N.N. Solovyev.

The visitors had toured Beijing, Harbin, Shenyang, and Dalian. They left for home this afternoon.

Deputy Defense Minister Arkhipov Visits Nanjing
OW2906133891 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
22 Jun 91 p 1

[By Qiao Jianping (0829 1696 1627) and Zhu Feng (2612 1496): "General Arkhipov and Entourage Arrive in Nanjing for Visit"]

[Text] Accompanied by General Zhao Nanqi, director of the People's Liberation Army's General Logistics Department, General V.M. Arkhipov, Soviet deputy defense minister and chief of the rear services, arrived in Nanjing with his entourage yesterday afternoon for a visit from Beijing.

After arriving at the airport by special plane, the Soviet guests received warm greetings from Gu Hui, Zhang Zongde, Lan Baojing, and Wang Tailan, respectively commander, chief of staff, and directors of the Political and Logistics Departments of the Nanjing Military Region, as well as Wang Haitang and Chen Yunxiang, responsible individuals from relevant departments.

Gu Hui, commander of the Nanjing Military Region, met with General Arkhipov and his party at the Jinling Hotel on the same night. Director Zhao Nanqi attended the meeting.

On behalf of all the officers and men of the Nanjing Military Region, Commander Gu Hui extended a warm welcome to the Soviet comrades from Lenin's birthplace. He said: The USSR is a great socialist country, and the Soviet people are a diligent and courageous people. The friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and militaries dates back to ancient times. General Arkhipov's visit certainly will enhance further our understanding of each other and consolidate and develop our great friendship.

General Arkhipov delivered a passionate speech. He said: We are very glad to be able to visit Nanjing, a famous city with a history of over 2,400 years. The Soviet people are very familiar with your beautiful city. We extend our heartfelt congratulations on the achievements made by the people and troops in Nanjing, and wish lasting friendship between the USSR and China.

After the meeting, the Nanjing Military Region presented special theatrical performances. Both the hosts and guests watched the performances staged by a front-line song and dance ensemble and the Nanjing municipal acrobatic troupe.

Ships Gain Access to Pacific via Soviet Ports
HK2806153991 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in English 1328 GMT 28 Jun 91

["China's Ships Have Access to Pacific Ocean Through Soviet Ports"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Harbin, June 28 (HKCNA)—China's ships are now permitted to anchor at and go through some Soviet

ports including Nikolajevskna—Amure in Soviet Far East in order to enter the Pacific Ocean en route for coastal countries and regions in the area.

This is part of an agreement reached recently by the Sino-Soviet Committee on Economic, Technological and Trade Cooperation. The agreement has created conditions for the strengthening of economic and technological exchanges and cooperation between China's north-eastern regions and the Soviet Union as well as Northeast Asian regions.

Defense Minister Yazov Denounces 'Separatists'
OW2906092891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0706 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Moscow, June 28 (XINHUA)—Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Yazov today criticized some republics for approving documents violating the Constitution, discriminating against the servicemen and their family members and launching an anti-army campaign through the press.

Speaking at a Communist Youth League Congress of the Soviet Armed Forces, the minister also accused separatists of compromising the reputation of the Youth League by spreading rumors and slanders, that have made the Soviet young soldiers suffer "remarkable losses" in the ideological struggle.

Yazov noted that the Soviet Army has to safeguard the national security with declining military budget and increasing social welfare problems.

He said that the tasks to demobilize 500,000 troops, carry out the treaty on destroying intermediate nuclear missiles, withdraw troops from foreign countries and set up the defence groups in border areas call for "intense work."

Northeast Asia

Zhu Rongji Receives Japanese Trade Official
OW0107095291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0932 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji met with Hiroshi Yoshiyama, vice-president of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade of Japan, and a delegation from the association led by him here this afternoon.

They exchanged views on further promoting economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Luo Gan, secretary-general of the Chinese State Council, was among those present on the occasion.

Bond Issuance Agreement Signed With Japan

OW2806202891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1328 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 (XINHUA)—The Bank of China held a signing ceremony here today for the seventh issuing of five-year yen-denominated bonds.

The 20 billion yen (145 million U.S. dollars) issue is the first bond to be floated by a Chinese bank in Western capital markets since April 1989.

The Chinese Foreign Exchange Bank has set the coupon on its seventh bonds at 7.7 percent. The bonds are issued at 100.80 against par of 100 for a subscribers' yield of 7.480 percent.

The agreement was signed by Vice President of the Bank of China Yang Huiqiu, Vice President of Yamaichi Securities Co. Mikizo Ouchi, and Senior Managing Director of the Daiichi Kangyo Bank Toru Fujino.

Speaking at the ceremony, Yang Huiqiu said the issuance of these bonds in Tokyo will promote friendly and cooperative relations between the Bank of China and the Japanese financial industry, and lay a solid foundation for business expansion.

Mikizo Ouchi and Toru Fujino spoke highly of the Bank of China's high international reputation and welcomed the bank's reentry on the Tokyo financial market.

Yamaichi Securities Co., one of Japan's "big four" securities firms, is the leading manager for the offering while the Daiichi Kangyo Bank, the Japan's largest, has also been entrusted to help float the bonds.

Chinese banking sources said the Bank of China started doing business in Japan in 1984. Up to now, it has issued bonds six times. They added that the move is likely to prompt other Chinese institutions to follow suit.

Japan To Provide Provinces With Flood Relief

OW2906125291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1504 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—The Japanese Government decided today to provide \$300,000 worth of material relief to China's flood-stricken Anhui and Jiangsu Provinces.

The relief includes medicine, medical equipment, blankets, and water-purifying machines, among other things.

DPRK Gives Medals to PRC Military Visitors

OW2906090491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0713 GMT 28 Jun 91

[By reporter Zhang Jinfang (1728 6930 5364)]

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (XINHUA)—Yi Chong-ok, vice president of the DPRK, today conferred medals on

all members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] goodwill delegation at Mansudae in Pyongyang.

Yi Chong-ok read an administrative order of the Central People's Committee signed by Korean President Kim Il-sung. The order says: The visit by the Chinese PLA goodwill delegation to Korea has made positive contributions to promoting friendship and cooperation between the people and the armies of the two countries.

In accordance with the administrative order, the head of the Chinese PLA goodwill delegation, Lieutenant General Shi Yuxiao, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, was presented the Medal of Freedom and Independence, First Class. Major General Tong Baocun, deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region; Major General Dong Xuelin, deputy commander of the Beijing Military Region and concurrently commander of the Beijing Garrison Command; Lieutenant General Song Shuanglai, political commissar of the Ground Forces Command Academy; and Major General Yang Xizhen, deputy chief of staff of the Jinan Military Region, were presented Medals of Friendship, First Class. Major General Wen Guoqing, commander of the Guangxi Military District, was presented the Medal of Friendship, Second Class.

Chinese delegation head Shi Yuxiao delivered a speech, expressing gratitude to President Kim Il-sung for giving high honor to the Chinese PLA goodwill delegation.

Following the ceremony, Yi Chong-ok held cordial talks with all members of the Chinese PLA goodwill delegation.

Song Jian Meets Mongolian Academy President

OW2906132491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1237 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian met with a Mongolian delegation headed by President of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences Dumaajavym Baatar [name as received] here today.

Baatar and his party started their China visit on June 24 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS).

Before the meeting, CAS President Zhou Guangzhao and Baatar signed an agreement on scientific cooperation between the two science academies and its executive plan for the period of 1991-1995.

Talks Held in Ulaanbaatar on Sea Access Rights

OW2906083691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0136 GMT 27 Jun 91

[By reporter Li Jiahao (2621 0163 1170)]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 June (XINHUA)—The first round of talks between the Chinese and Mongolian

Governments on an accord on Mongolian access to the sea and transit through Chinese territory took place in Ulaanbaatar 20-26 June.

Members of the Chinese delegation, headed by Yin Yubiao [1438 3768 2871], deputy chief of the Department of Treaty and Law of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and members of the Mongolian delegation headed by Yider [0122 1795 1422], chief of the Department of Treaty, Law, and Historical Archives under the Mongolian Ministry of External Relations, held discussions in a candid and friendly atmosphere. They reached unanimous agreement on most of the provisions of the accord.

Both sides agreed that the second round of talks should be held in Beijing as soon as possible so that unanimous agreements can be reached on the remaining provisions.

Mongolian Newspaper Stresses Ties With China

*OW2806141091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1224 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 28 (XINHUA)—It is politically nearsighted to undervalue China's role in world affairs, a signed article in Tuesday's "UNEN" newspaper said.

The article said Mongolia should attach great importance to China's experience of carrying out the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, which made remarkable achievements for over ten years.

It also said Mongolia is developing the good-neighbor relations with China and the Soviet Union, which will not only benefit the three countries but also Asia and the world at large, the article said.

Without the participation of China and the U.S.S.R., which are two of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, none of Asia's international issues could be solved, the article noted.

Mongolia and China established diplomatic relations in 1949. The late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai visited Ulaanbaatar in 1954 and 1960 respectively, the first visits by a high-ranking foreign statesman.

This was an indication of China's respect for the Mongolian people, the article said.

Cooperation between the two countries are developing and expanding in many areas such as politics, economy, trade, culture, science and technology in accordance with a friendly accord signed in 1960.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Li Ruihuan Meets Thai Military Spokesman

*OW2806121891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0938 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of

the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with a delegation of the Coordination Committee on Foreign Affairs of Thailand here this afternoon.

The delegation is led by General Narudon Detpradiyut, director-general of the Thai Armed Forces Information Office.

Li noted that the Chinese and Thai peoples have enjoyed a long history of friendship, and in recent years the two nations have cooperated well in many international affairs, which has played an important role in safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in Asia as a whole.

He stated that China attaches importance to its friendly ties of cooperation with Thailand and hopes to further bilateral cooperation and exchange in the fields of broadcasting and television in a bid to promote Sino-Thai friendship and cooperation.

During the meeting, Narudon Detpradiyut said the two peoples are always friendly to each other and top leaders of the two countries exchange visits frequently.

He expressed his belief that friendly ties of cooperation between the two nations would continuously be strengthened.

Ai Zhisheng, Chinese minister of radio, film and television, was present at the meeting.

Sihanouk Meets With PRC Envoy to Thailand

*OW2906170991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1415 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[By reporter Li Guotian (2621 0948 3944)]

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, 29 Jun (XINHUA)—Prince Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, said here at noon today: "I hope to lead the Cambodian people in rebuilding our homeland and making Cambodia a prosperous nation during my lifetime."

Prince Sihanouk made the above remarks at a meeting with Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Li Shichun. Ambassador Li, who serves concurrently as the Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia, made a special trip from Bangkok to meet Prince Sihanouk in Phatthaya.

He said: "The war has been going on in Cambodia for many years. The country was very backward. Now it needs peace to carry out construction."

He continued: "Cambodia will encounter difficulties on its road of advance. Nonetheless, I believe that so long as (all parties in Cambodia) value national interests above anything else in a spirit of national reconciliation, difficulties on the road will be overcome."

The Chinese ambassador congratulated Prince Sihanouk on the positive results of the just concluded meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia, saying that he was very pleased with "the important and de facto

leading role of the SNC, whose meeting has just ended in success." He expressed the belief that "the SNC of Cambodia, presided over by the Prince, will make continuous progress and achieve a comprehensive political settlement on the Cambodian question at an early date."

Prince Sihanouk asked the ambassador to convey his gratitude and warm regards to the Chinese leaders.

After the meeting, Prince Sihanouk and his wife hosted a luncheon for Ambassador Li and his wife.

Qin Jiwei Receives Lao Deputy Defense Minister

BK0107034091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] According to a report from Beijing, on 23 June in Beijing, Qin Jiwei, Chinese state councillor and minister of national defense, received a courtesy call from the high-level military delegation of Laos led by Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, first deputy minister of national defense, who was paying a visit to the PRC.

During the meeting, the host and the guest exchanged views on various issues, aimed at further promoting friendship visits between the Chinese and Lao Armies.

General Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA], and a number of high-ranking military officers were also present at the meeting.

On the morning of 24 June, General Chi Haotian, chief of the General Staff of the PLA, also met with the high-level Lao military delegation.

Zhu Liang Confers With Lao Party Official

OW2906123991 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—Zhu Liang, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee, met with a delegation from the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party here this evening.

The delegation is headed by Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the Lao Party Central Committee and deputy head of its International Liaison Department.

Zhu Liang had a cordial conversation with the Lao visitors on furthering the relations between the two parties.

Burmese Border Trade Grows in Yunnan Province

OW2806124791 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Kunming, June 28 (XINHUA)—Every day, hundreds of trucks loaded with cotton yarn and other goods travel towards the Burmese border, leaving tons of logs

and rattans behind while thousands of businessmen from both sides of the border throng to a border town in Yunnan Province.

This small town, named Jiegao in Ruili County, covers only about four sq km, but along the border has appeared a commercial street with some 100 restaurants and shops of various kinds and an asphalt road leads straight to the border.

This has taken place only recently when the province adopted a more flexible policy toward the border trade.

In Ruili County town, business is even more prosperous. A commercial street about half-kilometer long has been laced with shops, bars and restaurants and available there are various kinds of commodities from China, Japan, Thailand, Australia, Britain and other countries.

An official from the county government said that more than 1,200 Chinese companies and some 200 foreign firms have been doing business in Ruili County and there are some 20 markets along the border like that in Jiegao.

However, according to the official, only two or three years ago, border business were done with trucks loading and unloading and nobody was allowed to cross the border.

Now, the official said, customs posts, animal and plant quarantine offices and border trade management offices have been set up in these commercial towns and businessmen feel much more convenient than before.

Historically, there was a commercial route called "southern silk road" from Sichuan Province via Yunnan to southeast and southern Asian countries. People in Yunnan have followed the tradition of border trade for generations.

A farmer called Rui Zhuang in Ruili County said that he had been engaged in business of cement prefabricated components for 8 years and his wife engaged in waste metal and materials. The couple hope that the policy will remain unchanged and they would do business more boldly.

The Yunnan Province has in recent years taken efforts to improve the infrastructure for border trade including energy and communication, and their efforts have now begun to pay off.

In Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture of Dehong, the total value of import and export last year increased by 27 times than that in 1984 and in Mengla County of Dehong, the total value of import and export amounted to more than 30 million yuan in 1990 compared with 180,000 yuan in 1983.

The prospering border trade has greatly improved the living standards of people in the province. Many people have had their own two-story buildings, with color TV sets, refrigerators and hi-fi cassette-players.

Near East & South Asia

XINHUA Previews Li Peng's Mideast Visit

OW0107113091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1047 GMT 1 Jul 91

["Li Peng's Middle East Peace and Friendship Tour (by Ming Dajun)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng is scheduled to start his official visit to the Middle East on Tuesday. Countries to be visited will include Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait.

Li's visit will be a significant diplomatic move by the Chinese Government to consolidate and boost China's traditional ties and cooperation with countries in the region.

Li Peng's visit will be the first Middle East tour by a head of the Chinese Government since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis in August 1990.

The Chinese premier's visits to Iran and five Arab nations are intended to enhance mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between China and those countries. Li Peng is expected to make full use of the fine opportunity to expound China's independent foreign policy of peace, and to brief the hosts about China's views and stances on major international issues.

The Middle East will be high on the agenda during the Chinese leader's discussions with his hosts.

China is not directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict; however, as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, it is duty-bound to play a positive role in helping settle this problem of global concern.

In his visit, Li is expected to emphasize the importance of unity among the Arab countries, and extend support for their efforts to remove differences and iron out their grievances against each other.

Li Peng will exchange views on post-Gulf war arrangements in the Middle East, the establishment of a new international order and, especially, the Gulf problems, with leaders of the host countries.

Egypt, a country of tremendous influence in the Middle East and Africa, will be the first stop of Li's Middle East tour. During his four-day visit, a return visit to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's China visit in May 1990, Li is scheduled to have talks with the president. Li visited this ancient country as vice premier in March 1986.

At the invitation of the Jordanian Government, Li Peng will pay a two-day visit to Jordan, an important party to the Middle East issue. He plans to discuss with King Husayn Bin-Talal international issues of mutual concern.

According to the schedule, Li will visit Iran at the invitation of President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on July 7-9. China and Iran have been in frequent contact in recent years. Their annual trade volume reached 270

million U.S. dollars in 1987. China exports to Iran mainly machinery, metals, mineral products, light industrial and chemical products, while crude oil accounts for about 80 percent of its imports from Iran. There is a broad prospect for furthering economic cooperation between the two countries.

Li Peng will be China's first head of government yet to visit Saudi Arabia. The two countries established diplomatic relations last July. While in Saudi Arabia, the fourth stop of his Middle East tour, Li will hold talks with King and Prime Minister Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, on the Middle East issue and bilateral cooperation.

Li's fifth stop will be Damascus. Li Peng will be the highest Chinese official yet to visit Syria. Earlier this year, Qiao Shi, the Standing Committee member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party, paid an official visit to this country. Li will meet with President Hafiz al-Asad and Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi.

Li Peng will wind up his six-nation tour in Kuwait City. Invited by Kuwaiti Prime Minister and Crown Prince Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, he will pay a one-day visit to Kuwait, a country seriously ravaged by the Gulf war. In the wake of the Gulf war, China sent a group of fire experts to help put out the oil fires set by Iraqi troops.

The five Arab countries and Iran are ancient countries with a long history of friendship with China. Their friendship can be traced back 2,000 years. They shared similar historical experiences and are facing the same task of national development. China and these countries can help supply each other's needs through economic cooperation and trade. Their friendly relations are sure to be further strengthened because they all belong to the developing countries and hold identical or similar views on many international issues.

Yang Fuchang Comments

OW2906050291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0154 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)—Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang has said that Premier Li Peng's forthcoming visit to six Middle Eastern and Gulf nations will be another important Chinese Government diplomatic activity to strengthen unity and cooperation with developing countries.

Yang Fuchang told a XINHUA reporter about Premier Li Peng's forthcoming visit to six Middle Eastern and Gulf nations.

He said Premier Li Peng will pay an official visit to Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Kuwait from 2 July to 14 July at the invitation of the leaders of these countries. It will be another important visit to the region by a Chinese leader, following President Yang Shangkun's visit to four Middle Eastern and Gulf countries in December 1989. It

will be another important diplomatic activity of the Chinese Government to strengthen unity and cooperation with developing countries.

He said Premier Li will make the visit in the spirit of promoting understanding, friendship, and cooperation. He and the leaders of the six countries will exchange views on bilateral relations, international issues of common concern, and major regional issues, and will take the opportunity to brief each other on the domestic situations and foreign policies of their countries and familiarize themselves with and learn from each other's experience in national construction and economic development.

He said that the six countries are friendly to China. Under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the two sides are smoothly developing their relations, and they share identical or similar views on some major international and regional issues. To strengthen unity and cooperation with the six countries is China's set policy. It not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of China and the six countries, but it also helps defend world and regional peace.

Yang Fuchang said: "We believe Premier Li's forthcoming visit will surely help promote and further the development of friendly and cooperative relations between China and the six countries and will have a positive impact on the promotion of peace and stability in the Middle East, the Gulf region, and the world as a whole."

He said relations between China and Egypt are longstanding and well established. Egypt was the first Middle Eastern and African nation to establish diplomatic relations with China. Since then, the leaders of the two countries have attached great importance to the development of bilateral relations and frequently exchanged visits. President Mubarak has visited China four times, and Chairman Li Xiannian and President Yang Shangkun also have visited Egypt successively. During the past 35 years, friendly relations between the two countries have been growing constantly and the field of cooperation between them has been expanding, despite changes in the international situation. The two countries share identical views on a wide range of international affairs, particularly on the Middle East issue, and are carrying out effective cooperation in various international activities.

He said that during the 14 years since China and Jordan established diplomatic relations, the two countries have remarkably developed their friendly and cooperative relations in all fields and constantly increased friendly exchanges. The two visits made by King Husayn to China and Chairman Li Xiannian's visit to Jordan have played a positive role in promoting the healthy development of bilateral relations. On a mutual-benefit basis, the two countries have constantly strengthened friendly cooperation in economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological, educational, and other fields. The trade volume between the two sides reached \$110 million in

1990. Prospects for cooperation between the two countries are good. There are many fields that the two sides should continue to make efforts to explore and open up to benefit their people.

He said good relations have been developing between China and Iran for the past 10 years or so. Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani's visit to China in 1985 signaled a milestone promoting further development of the relations between the two countries. President Khamene'i's visit to China in 1989 and Chairman Wan Li's visit to Iran in 1990 promoted the relationship to a new and higher level. Trade volume between the two countries reached \$360 million in 1990, and the prospect for developing economic cooperation remains good. China is willing to make joint efforts with Iran to further expand friendly cooperation between the two countries in all fields of endeavor.

Yang Fuchang said China established diplomatic ties with Saudi Arabia on 21 July 1990. The two countries conducted friendly trade and cultural exchanges long before establishing diplomatic ties. After they were established, the two countries enjoyed smooth development of their relations and bilateral contacts increased. After the Gulf crisis emerged, the Chinese and Saudi foreign ministers visited each other's country to exchange views on the Gulf situation and coordinate their stands. China and Saudi Arabia can supplement each other in their efforts to promote economic development. The trade volume between the two countries reached \$420 million in 1990, and China held a trade fair in Saudi Arabia in May of this year. There is tremendous potential for the two countries to conduct mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

He said Syria is one of the Middle Eastern countries that established diplomatic ties with China well ahead of others. Traditional friendship exists between the two countries. After establishing diplomatic ties 35 years ago, relations between the two countries have withstood the test of time and enjoyed smooth development. Contacts between the two countries in all fields of endeavor have continued without interruption; and high-level officials have gradually increased the number of visits to each other's country, thereby promoting the development of friendly bilateral relations. The two countries gradually established a relationship of mutually beneficial cooperation in the spirit of mutual respect, trust, and support, as well as equality and mutual benefit. Both sides are satisfied with the development of relations they have enjoyed so far.

Yang Fuchang said: "We believe Sino-Syrian friendship and friendly cooperation will continue to be expanded."

He said Kuwait is one of the Gulf states that established diplomatic ties with China well ahead of others. Friendly cooperation between the two countries continuously developed after they established diplomatic ties 20 years ago. In particular, Amir Jabir's China visit, which was made one year after President Yang Shangkun's 1989

visit to Kuwait, strengthened friendship between the peoples of the two countries, deepened mutual understanding and trust between the two countries, and laid a sound foundation for further developing Sino-Kuwaiti relations. The Kuwaiti Government and people successively provided about \$400 million worth of soft loans to China, thereby offering valuable support to China's economic construction. The Chinese Government and people also made efforts to promote construction in Kuwait. After the Gulf crisis erupted, China, together with the international community, upheld justice, opposed Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait, and expressed resolute support for restoring the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Kuwait as well as the legitimate government of Kuwait headed by Amir Jabir. After the Gulf war, the Chinese Government and people resolutely supported the legitimate rights and interests of Kuwait and were prepared to make vigorous efforts for reconstructing Kuwait.

Envoy Discusses Trip

OW0107001491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1937 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Cairo, June 30 (XINHUA)—The upcoming visit to Egypt by Chinese Premier Li Peng "is to promote understanding, cooperation and bilateral ties between the two countries," the Chinese ambassador to Egypt said here today.

Ambassador Zhan Shiliang told a group of local and foreign reporters at the Chinese Embassy that Premier Li Peng will discuss the Middle East issue and bilateral relations with Egyptian leaders during his four-day official visit that is scheduled to begin on July 2.

Cairo is the first leg of Premier Li Peng's six-nation tour of the Middle East region. Other countries include Jordan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait.

Through the visit by the Chinese premier, "China and Egypt will further strengthen consultations on the issues on the international arena and particularly in the Middle East region," Zhan said.

He also pointed out that China always appreciates the important role played by Egypt in the Middle East peace process and other regional issues. It also supports suggestions put forward by President Husni Mubarak on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the region, Zhan added.

Since the two countries established diplomatic relations 35 years ago, China and Egypt have been enjoying good ties, Zhan said, citing Chinese President Yang Shangkun's visit to Cairo in December of 1989 and Mubarak's trip to Beijing in May of last year.

The Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Lanqing will accompany Premier Li Peng on the Middle East tour.

XINHUA Carries Foreign Reactions to Visit

Egyptian Envoy Badr Hamman

OW2806144591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1354 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—Egyptian Ambassador to China Badr Hamman has noted that the scheduled visit of Chinese Premier Li Peng to Egypt will be of profound significance in promoting the development of bilateral relations.

The ambassador made the remark in an interview with XINHUA here recently on the Chinese premier's visit to six Middle East countries in July. Egypt will be the first stop on the visit.

In a space of only two years, he said, Chinese President Yang Shangkun visited Egypt and Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak visited China, adding that the exchange of visits was of great importance.

Commenting on the changes in the world today, Badr Hamman said, "The changes require Egypt and China to further co-operate and coordinate their efforts so as to make contributions to building a more beautiful, happy and prosperous world".

The ambassador called China's position on the Middle East issue "fair, lofty, and for truth".

He said that China, as one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, can play a vital part in solving the Middle East issue.

Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister

OW0107100291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0921 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Cairo, July 1 (XINHUA)—Egypt welcomes the visit by Chinese Premier of the State Council Li Peng to the North African country which starts tomorrow, the official MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY MENA quoted a senior Egyptian official as having said.

In a statement to MENA Sunday evening, Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali said China is one of the most powerful states in the Third World in view of its permanent membership in the U.N. Security Council, the efforts it has made to resolve the Palestinian issue, and its activity in promoting the South-South cooperation.

Premier Li Peng will tour Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait on July 2-14, and the trip is "designed to enhance mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation with the six countries and promote bilateral ties and friendly cooperation," a Chinese spokesman has said.

The invitation to the Chinese premier for a visit here is "in line with Egypt's policy aimed at boosting its relations with the South and consolidating its position in its dialogue with countries in the North," Ghali noted.

Saudi Ambassador Al-'Alamdar

*OW2906100691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0949 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng will become the first Chinese leader to visit Saudi Arabia, and that shows the relations between the two countries are firm, according to the Saudi ambassador to China.

Ambassador Tawfiq al-'Alamdar said in a recent interview with XINHUA that he hopes the Chinese premier's visit will be successful and will draw up a blueprint for the development of bilateral relations.

Saudi Arabia will be the fourth stop on Li's visit to six Middle East and Gulf countries in early July.

Since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1990, he said, leaders of both countries have been keen to further develop their friendly co-operative relations.

The ambassador said he believed Saudi Arabia and China have broad prospects for co-operation, especially in the petroleum industry.

Besides, he added, China's reform and opening to the outside world have given it experience and technologies for its national construction. The experience and technologies are badly needed by the Third World.

The ambassador also praised China for its position on the Middle East issue.

Before the Gulf war broke out and during the war, China, as one of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, took a principled position, he said.

"The role China has played is constructive and is conducive to peace," he said, adding Saudi Arabia highly appreciates China's position.

The ambassador also noted that China is able to help re-construct the facilities which were destroyed during the Gulf war.

Iranian Envoy Taromi-Rad

*OW2906101391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1002 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—The Iranian ambassador to China noted that the upcoming visit of Chinese Premier Li Peng to Iran will be of profound significance for the development of bilateral relations.

In a recent interview with XINHUA, the ambassador, Mohammad Taromi-Rad, said that both Iran and China are countries with ancient civilizations and bilateral relations date back to the ancient "silk road" period.

Since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1971, bilateral relations have been growing widely, the ambassador said.

He said that the leaders of the two countries have exchanged visits in recent years, and the scheduled visit of the Chinese premier embodies and will further promote the good relations between the two countries.

In addition to diplomatic areas, he said, the two countries also have good relations and co-operation in economy, trade, culture and other fields.

According to the ambassador, the annual trade volume between the two countries in recent years has reached 600 million U.S. dollars. He also said the economic and trade relations could be further developed through talks during Premier Li's visit.

He said that leaders of the two countries will also exchange views on the issues of security and world peace after the Gulf war, as well as other international issues of common concern.

As long as foreign military forces remain in the Persian Gulf, he stressed, there can be no peace and stability in the area. He added that the Gulf issue should be solved by the countries in the area.

The ambassador said China has played a good role in maintaining world peace, and should play its due part in the Gulf issue.

Syrian Ambassador Haydar

*OW3006013691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0113 GMT 30 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA)—The Syrian ambassador to China has noted that the scheduled visit of Chinese Premier Li Peng to his country next month marks the "peak of the exchange of visits between the governments, parties and peoples of the two countries".

In an interview with XINHUA, Ambassador Lutfallah Haydar said the premier's visit and the recent trip by China's top party official Qiao Shi to Syria symbolize the development of bilateral relations and will pave the way for further developing the two countries' cooperation in various fields.

Syria will be the fifth leg on the Chinese premier's visit to six Middle East countries in early July.

The ambassador noted that Syria-China cooperation is "based on friendship and mutual respect".

Speaking highly of China's reform and open policy aimed at raising the living standard of its people, the Syrian ambassador said a strong China is an important force for the Third World countries and will contribute to the security and stability of the world.

On the Middle East issue, he said, China, as a big nation and one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, plays a role that cannot be neglected.

"China's presence at the international conference on peace in the Middle East will no doubt be advantageous

to the conference, because China has always stood on the side of truth, fairness and international legality," he said.

Kuwaiti Ambassador Al-Buayjan

*OW3006014491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0118 GMT 30 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA)—The Kuwaiti ambassador to China has noted that Kuwait warmly welcomes Chinese Premier Li Peng's scheduled visit to that Gulf country next month.

In an interview with XINHUA, Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Buayjan, said the Kuwaiti people are looking forward to the visit of the Chinese premier and hope it will strengthen the solid relations between the two countries.

Since Kuwait and China established diplomatic relations, the ambassador said, there have been no problems either on the Kuwaiti or the Chinese side.

China assists Kuwait in developing its national economy, and the assistance is "based on mutual understanding and respect", he added.

"China pursues the five principles of peaceful coexistence and never interferes in other countries' internal affairs," the ambassador said, adding "Kuwait-China relations set an example for establishing ties between bigger and smaller nations."

He said that China has a decisive role to play, and as one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, it can play a bigger role in international affairs.

He said the Gulf war caused tremendous damage to his country. But he stressed that the Kuwaiti people are resolved to overcome all difficulties and rebuild their home on the debris of war.

Besides, the ambassador said, Kuwait hopes the Arab-Israeli conflict would be settled with the guidance of the United Nations. He also said he hopes the Gulf region will become one of security and prosperity.

Kuwait is the last leg on Chinese Premier Li Peng's official visit to six Middle East countries in early July.

China To Help Battle Kuwaiti Oil Well Fires

*OW2906124991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0321 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—The GULF NEWS AGENCY reported on 27 June that Kuwaiti Petroleum Minister 'Abdallah al-Ruqba said that six more countries will take part in putting out oil well fires in Kuwait.

Al-Ruqba said that those countries included the Soviet Union, Britain, France, China, and Germany.

He said: Kuwait has signed documents of intention with those countries. He added: The firefighting equipment of the six countries can be expected to arrive in Kuwait within the next four weeks.

At present, eight firefighting teams from the United States and Canada are taking part in putting out fires at more than 600 oil wells in Kuwait.

Al-Ruqba said: As of now, 177 oil well fires have been extinguished. He added: Since the country resumed petroleum production in May, the daily output of petroleum has reached 30,000 barrels. The daily output may reach 150,000 barrels by the end of this year.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Zimbabwe's Vice President Nkomo Conducts Visit

Confers With Wang Zhen

*HK2806144791 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1304 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Report by correspondent Li Wei (2621 0251): "Wang Zhen Says Jiang Zemin Equipped With Marxist Theory, Firm Faith, Wide Range of Knowledge"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Wang Zhen, Chinese state vice chairman, this evening told visiting Zimbabwean Vice President Joshua Nkomo that the third-generation of China's leadership collective stands by Jiang Zemin as its core. He also said that Jiang Zemin understands Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and has a firm faith in communism and a wide range of knowledge. This leadership collective is enjoying increasing authority among the party and people.

Wang Zhen said all nationalities of China, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Jiang Zemin, are determined to unify and stick together, carry forward the cause and forge ahead into the future, and struggle for the grand goals of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the four modernizations.

Wang Zhen also said Deng Xiaoping is an important member of China's first-generation leadership collective as well as the nucleus of the second-generation leadership collective; Deng is now very healthy and still able to swim.

In presenting situations in China, Wang Zhen pointed out that despite some twists and turns in the 40-year history of New China and many current difficulties and problems, socialist China has attained tremendous and world-renowned achievements. Practice proves that the socialist path is the only and correct path for China.

Wang Zhen stressed that China is pursuing reform and opening up on the one hand, and adheres to the four cardinal principles on the other.

Nkomo said that when he visited China more than 30 years ago the people of Zimbabwe were still waging the struggle

against colonialism and for national independence. Without the support and aid by the friendly Chinese people, Zimbabwe's struggle for independence could not have won victory. Now, it has conquered colonialism and is waging a struggle to eliminate poverty.

He said that he is visiting China to learn from its experience in economic development and nation building.

Nkomo and his wife arrived here today for an official and friendly visit to China in response to an invitation extended by the Chinese Government.

Further on Wang Zhen Meeting

*OW2806183191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1446 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Wang Zhen said here today that China and Zimbabwe are good friends and the Sino-Zimbabwe friendship will be strengthened through exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries.

Wang made these remarks during his meeting with Zimbabwe Vice-President J. M. Nkomo and his wife here today.

Wang said that Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe and other leaders have visited China, which has made outstanding contributions to Sino-Zimbabwe friendship.

Nkomo's current visit will further consolidate and strengthen the friendly relationship, Wang added.

Nkomo noted that the warm welcome accorded to him by the Chinese Government and people demonstrated the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Wang spoke highly of the contributions Nkomo had made to Zimbabwe's struggle for national independence.

Wang briefed the guest on China's domestic situation, saying that the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with General Secretary Jiang Zemin as its core, are striving to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and realize the four modernizations. Wang said that Jiang Zemin is a knowledgeable and steadfast communist with a strong understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Wang noted that China's socialist construction has made tremendous achievements, adding that this fact has proved that the socialist road is the only choice for China.

Nkomo said that when he first came to China 30 years ago, the Zimbabwe people were fighting against colonialism and for national independence.

He said that without the support and assistance of the Chinese people, the Zimbabwe people's struggle for independence would not have been victorious.

He told Wang that the country is undergoing a second war, namely the war against poverty. He added that his current visit is to learn from China's experience in developing its economy.

He expressed his appreciation for China's achievements in implementing the reform and open policies.

Prior to the meeting, Wang presided over an official ceremony to welcome Nkomo.

After the meeting, Wang hosted a dinner in honor of Nkomo and his entourage.

Nkomo arrived here this afternoon for a five-day official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Talks With Wu Xueqian

*OW2906081491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0751 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian held talks with visiting Zimbabwean Vice-President J.M. Nkomo here today.

According to a Chinese official present at the talks, the two sides exchanged views on the international and African situations, bilateral relations as well as other issues of common concern.

Wu briefed the guest on China's achievements and major experiences in its reform and opening to the outside world, noting that China's reform and open policies were implemented under Deng Xiaoping's guideline of seeking truth from facts and emancipating the mind.

Experience has proved that the reform and open policies have sped China's economic development, Wu said, adding that China has basically solved the problem of food and clothing of its people.

Nkomo expressed his thanks for Wu's briefing, saying that China's experiences are very useful to his country.

Discusses Socialism With Jiang

*OW2906083791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0807 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—The social system of a country should be decided by the people of that country in light of their own national reality, said Communist Party of China (CPC) General Secretary Jiang Zemin here today.

In a meeting with visiting Zimbabwean Vice-President J.M. Nkomo, Jiang said that since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC's 11th Central Committee in 1978, China has been developing a road to socialism with Chinese characteristics, combining a socialist planned economy with market regulation.

"We hold that socialism suits China best," Jiang said, adding that China will abide by the socialist road.

He also said countries with different social systems should treat each other on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and not interfere in each other's internal affairs.

Referring to the coming 70th birthday of the CPC, Jiang said that during the period the CPC has obtained tremendous victories, though mistakes and setbacks have been made.

He expressed the hope of learning from other countries advanced technology and management experience as well as cultural fine points.

Nkomo said that his current visit to China is to strengthen the existing friendly relations of co-operation between the two countries and learn from China's experiences.

Jiang asked Nkomo to convey his greetings to Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe.

Gives Letter to Yang Shangkun

*OW2906122491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1201 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met here this afternoon with Zimbabwean Vice-President J.M. Nkomo.

According to a Chinese official present at the meeting, Nkomo presented Yang with a letter from Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.

Yang said that China and Zimbabwe have enjoyed a very close and friendly relationship. The two countries have always supported and helped each other, he said, adding, "We always maintain that assistance is mutual. China has helped Zimbabwe. Likewise, Zimbabwe has also helped China."

He said he hopes Sino-Zimbabwean relations will develop to a new high.

Nkomo said that tremendous changes have occurred in China since he first visited this country 30 years ago, adding that he could hardly recognize some places where he had visited before.

He expressed his congratulations on China's progresses, saying that he believes the Chinese people are also proud of the progresses.

Departs for Home

*OW0107094691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0849 GMT 1 Jul 91*

[Text] Tianjin, July 1 (XINHUA)—Zimbabwean Vice-President J.M. Nkomo, his wife and their party left here for home via Beijing today.

Tianjin Vice-Mayor Zhang Zhaoruo bade farewell to the Zimbabwean guests at the Tianjin Guesthouse.

Vice-President Nkomo arrived here Sunday morning in the company of Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang.

In Tianjin, the guests visited a well-known food street and the Tianjin Economic and Technological Development Zone. In the development zone, Vice-President Nkomo inquired about the procedures and policies of investment there. When he learned that up to date there is no co-operation project from an African country, Nkomo said that Zimbabwe will strive to be the first african investor in the zone. Zhang Zhaoruo expressed his welcome to this.

On Sunday evening, Mayor Nie Bichu met and hosted a banquet in honor of the Zimbabwean visitors.

West Europe

Tianjin Mayor Nie Bichu Visits UK, Meets Hurd

*OW2906085491 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1600 GMT 27 Jun 91*

[From the "International News and Current Events" program]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd met with visiting Tianjin Mayor Nie Bichu and his accompanying delegation from the Tianjin Government at the British Foreign Ministry on 26 June.

Hurd extended welcomed Mayor Nie Bichu's on his trip to the United Kingdom. He said: The United Kingdom hopes to strengthen personnel exchanges and economic cooperation with China, and is working toward bolstering mutual trust between the two countries.

He wished Mayor Nie Bichu complete success on his trip to the United Kingdom.

Turkish Governors' Delegation Visits

Meets Lei Jieqiong

*OW2906134091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1245 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairperson of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), met with a Turkish delegation of provincial governors here today.

The delegation is headed by Vecdi Gonul, head of the Turkish Auditing Administration and former governor of Ankara and Izmir Provinces.

The Turkish visitors arrived here today at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China.

Talks With Wu Xueqian

OW0107043291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0235 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met with a Turkish delegation of provincial governors here today.

They had a friendly conversation on issues of common concern.

The delegation is led by Vecdi Gonul, head of the Turkish Auditing Administration.

Last Saturday, Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairwoman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, had a meeting with the Turkish guests.

Roundup on Prospects for EC Summit

HK3006061491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Jun 91 p 6

["Roundup" by staff reporter Yao Li (1202 4539): "Test for Promoting Building of European Union: Prospects for EC Summit"]

[Text] Brussels, 25 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO)—The European Community summit, which is to be held in Luxembourg 28-29 June, will focus on establishing political and economic union and on resolving the differences over the union project before a year-end summit meeting to finalize the "Rome Treaty."

The question of the two unions is now under discussion within the scope of the two EC government-level conferences. Through consultations since last December, the positions of the member-nations are almost identical. However, there are still differences on some major issues. The distance between Britain and most of the member nations is even farther.

Above all, the differences now are mainly the varying views on the nature of the union. Luxembourg, which is the president of the current summit, pointed out in the draft treaty, which was revised not long ago, that the EC should become a "federal" union. This evoked strong objection from Britain for fear that the union would affect its sovereignty. Denmark and Portugal had reservations to varying degrees. Public opinion here holds that it is no easy job for British Prime Minister Major to give a ruling between the hardliners and the Europe factions. For this reason, at the conference of EC foreign ministers held on 23 June, all Britain's partners took a prudent attitude to avoid irritating Britain and further widening their differences.

Moreover, Britain adopted an attitude different from the majority of the member-nations on drafting common diplomatic and security policies. Luxembourg proposed that the common diplomatic and security policies should be extended to the defense field within a period of time. However, Britain, the Netherlands, and Denmark

expressed objections for fear that the efforts made in this regard, which are independent from NATO defense, will separate the defense affairs of the United States from those of Europe.

Second, on the question of expanding the powers of the European Parliament, Luxembourg insisted that the European Parliament and the EC Council enjoy the "rights of commonly making policy decisions." The European Parliament can reject the resolution of the council, which replaces the current practice of the council having the say. Regarding this, Britain and Denmark raised objections while the Netherlands was worried that expansion of the parliament's powers would affect the efforts of EC member-nations. Spain and Portugal also took a skeptical attitude toward Luxembourg's proposal.

On the question of when the second stage of the economic union will start, the position of France differed from that of Germany. For fear of there being no close contacts between the member-nations on economic development at the first stage, Germany hesitated on the question of the economic union entering the second stage in January 1994. It is generally believed that the differences between France and Germany can be resolved. Germany's hesitation can be resolved along with the efforts made by the member-nations to develop their economies in the coming years. The question lies with Britain, which has had reservations on the united currency to be implemented eventually by the economic union. Prime Minister Major said recently that the British Government is not against the establishment of a united currency. The problem is that it must be adopted by the British Parliament, but this remains a question. At the conference of foreign ministers held on 23 June, Britain adopted a positive attitude and agreed to end the talks on two unions at the year-end summit. However, settlement of the differences remained a question.

Luxembourg, the current president, pointed out that a "definite political orientation" should be obtained at the current summit on adopting common diplomatic and security policies, expanding the powers of the European Parliament, strengthening EC action in the social fields, and reducing the gap between the North and South within the EC. Luxembourg Foreign Minister Poos pointed out that the current summit will be "a test of political intention" of all the member-nations.

In light of the current differences, public opinion here holds that the current summit will mainly sum up the progress made over the past six months so as to avoid isolating Britain or bringing about a breakdown of the talks on the two unions. "The real summit concerning the future of Europe will be the one held at the end of the year."

East Europe

Situation in Yugoslavia Prompts 'Concern'

HK0107032591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 1 Jul 91 p 4

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)—The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today expressed his concern over the deterioration of the situation in Yugoslavia.

Asked about China's comment on the announcement of the independence by the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia, the spokesman said: "We wish to express our concern over the drastic deterioration of the situation in Yugoslavia after the declaration of independence by the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia."

"We hope that various parties in Yugoslavia will set store by the common interests of the people of all nationalities in Yugoslavia and continue their dialogues and consultations so as to seek a proper solution to their problems by peaceful means," the spokesman said.

"In our view," he said, "the maintenance of stability and unification of Yugoslavia not only benefits the Yugoslav people of all nationalities, but also contributes to peace and stability of Europe".

XINHUA Monitors Situation in Yugoslavia

'Great Concern' in USSR

OW2906094691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0657 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—The breakaway of Slovenia and Croatia from Yugoslavia has triggered off great concern in the Soviet Union and a number of East European countries.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry statement on June 28, the second in two days in Moscow, said that the existence of a unified and independent Yugoslavia was of vital importance to the Balkan and European stability, and the Soviet Union sympathized with and supported the friendly Yugoslavia.

Speaking to the press on the same day in Bucharest, Romanian President Ion Iliescu expressed the hope that Yugoslavia would find an appropriate peaceful means to maintain its territorial integrity.

Hungarian President Goncz Arpad said Hungary stood for the unity, territorial integrity and democratic development of Yugoslavia while he met with U.N. Deputy Secretary General Jan Martenson on June 28.

Meanwhile, President Zheliu Zhelev of Bulgaria stated in Sofia that his country hoped Yugoslavia maintained its integrity. His remarks came two days after the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry issued a statement which expressed support for a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis.

Gramoz Pashko, Albanian vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, in a recent interview with the press, voiced the fear that the breakaway of the two republics could have unfavorable influence on Yugoslavia's Albanian nationality, whose population accounted for the third in that country.

Czechoslovakia was rather disturbed by the Yugoslav situation. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier on June 28 appealed to the parties concerned to exercise restraint for a negotiated solution to the conflict.

Situation 'Relaxed' 29 Jun

OW2906102791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0958 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (XINHUA)—The European Community (EC) delegation ended its blitz trip to Yugoslavia early this morning by fulfilling its mission and officials said the risky situation had been relaxed in the Balkan nation.

The delegation, composed of foreign ministers from Luxembourg, Italy and Netherlands, arrived here Friday for an urgent visit in light with a decision made by the EC summit meeting in Luxembourg in a bid to help restore peace in Yugoslavia.

Foreign Minister Jacques Poos of Luxembourg told reporters at the end of the visit early this morning that the EC delegation came here at a time when the political situation in Yugoslavia was seriously turbulent.

He said that it was impossible to solve all the issues overnight. However, he added, the major purpose of the visit was realized: The risky situation in the Balkan nation has been relaxed.

The three conditions raised by the EC had received positive response from parties concerned, he said.

On Friday, the EC delegation made it clear that Yugoslavia will continue to enjoy EC assistance if it meets certain conditions.

The EC delegation raised the three conditions when meeting Prime Minister Ante Markovic Friday evening. They include a halt to military actions and return to barracks by the army before Saturday, the postponement of implementing the unilateral declaration of independence by some republics, and elections of president and vice president of the Federal Presidency to restore constitutional order in the country, according to the Yugoslav Federal Ministry of Information.

Describing the urgent visit by the EC delegation as "extremely successful," Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar said that the talks held in Belgrade and Zagreb were "beneficial."

Fierce fighting began between Yugoslav Federal Army and Slovenian republican troops Thursday following the republic together with Croatia unilaterally declared independence Tuesday.

The federal government and the Slovenian authorities have agreed on a ceasefire from 9 P.M. (GMT 19:00) Friday.

EC Envoys Return to Belgrade

OW3006220291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1742 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Brussels, June 30 (XINHUA)—EC is sending three of its foreign ministers back to Yugoslavia again for another attempt to end the crisis there, said EC sources today.

The mediation mission is made up of the foreign ministers of Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. This is the second visit in three days.

The sources said they are expected to meet Yugoslavia Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic in Belgrade.

The announcement of their return was made shortly after EC set a deadline for the rival factions in Yugoslavia to accept publicly the terms of an EC peace proposal.

EC proposals included a ceasefire, the suspension of moves towards implementing the independent declarations by the two breakaway republics, Slovenia and Croatia.

Loncar Meets Western Envoys

OW3006215891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1731 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (XINHUA)—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar met respectively with ambassadors of the United States, the European Community, Netherlands and Germany here today, and briefed them on the current grave situation in Yugoslavia.

During the meeting, U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmerman, expressing his worry about the escalation of crisis in Yugoslavia, conveyed to Loncar the U.S. stand on resolving the crisis by peaceful means and reiterated U.S. support for the territorial integrity of the Balkan nation, according to the Yugoslav TANJUG NEWS AGENCY.

EC Ambassador Mare Jansens, Netherlands Ambassador Johannes Tietelaars and Loncar agreed that the EC delegation would come to visit Yugoslavia again on Sunday night. The delegation just ended its first visit early Saturday morning.

German Ambassador Hansjoerg Eiff informed Loncar of the plan that German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher would pay an urgent visit to Belgrade.

Protest Filed Against Austria

OW3006164991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1455 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (XINHUA)—The Yugoslav Foreign Ministry has delivered a diplomatic note to the Austrian Government protesting Austrian troops' interference recently in its internal affairs, a TANJUG NEWS AGENCY report said today.

The Yugoslav Foreign Ministry summoned Valter Siegal, Austrian ambassador to Yugoslavia, to an interview on Saturday, said the report.

In the note, the Yugoslav Government protested the increase of Austrian troops along the borders, especially the frequent contacts made by Austrian troops with the local defense troops in the Slovenia republic of Yugoslavia, said the report.

The Austrian troops even used loud speakers in appealing to soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army to surrender to the local defense forces in Slovenia, said the report.

Officials in the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry said Austria's involvement in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia had escalated tensions in the border areas.

'Backgrounder' on Struggle

OW3006102991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1002 GMT 30 Jun 91

["Backgrounder" by Xu Kunming: "Why Slovenia, Croatia Try For Independence"]

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA)—The two Yugoslav republics, Slovenia and Croatia, declared independence on June 25 and broke away from the federal Yugoslavia. One day later, the federal government issued a statement dismissing their unilateral decisions as "illegal and invalid."

Meanwhile, the government took emergency measures to safeguard the nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Yugoslavia is a nation with federation system, comprising six republics and two autonomous provinces. Among them, Slovenia and Croatia are the most economically-developed republics. They account for 29 percent of the population, 30 percent of the areas and 43 percent of the national income of the whole country.

Why do the two republics go in for independence? The problem has derived from the complicated ethnic contradictions and the adoption of a multi-party system as well.

Yugoslavia is a country with various nationalities. With Catholicism as the prevailing religion, the peoples of Croatia and Slovenia had been under the rule of the Austrian and Hungarian Empire and deeply influenced by the Western Europe while Serbians and other peoples, believing in the orthodox eastern church and Islam, had long been ruled by the Ottoman Empire in history.

It was not until 1918 that a unified Yugoslavia came into being for the first time, but it was plagued by serious ethnic problems. During the Second World War, fascists carved up the territory of Yugoslavia, inciting the killing of each other and resulting in deep hatred among different nationalities.

During the post-war period, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) led by Josip Broz Tito, has followed a policy of national equality and kept Yugoslavia as a unified and stable country for as long as 40 years. Meanwhile the ethnic contradictions have been mitigated, but not completely resolved.

Since the death of Tito, the country's economy has worsened and conflicts of interests among different republics intensified. All forces of nationalism gained their ground again.

Yugoslavia was deprived of a force at the core to keep the national unity and integration as the LCY split following its 14th national congress in January 1990.

In the republics' elections beginning last year, the former opposition parties "DEMOS" [a coalition of six Slovene parties] and "HDZ" [Croatian Democratic Community] came to power in Slovenia and Croatia respectively while the republics of Serbia and Montenegro were still ruled by the LCY.

Besides the ethnic disputes, the two parties and the LCY have also political differences. The former insists Western-style "parliamentary democracy" be practiced while the latter holds that "democratic socialism" is a right way for Yugoslavia.

Moreover, "DEMOS" and "HDZ" propose Yugoslavia be turned into "a confederation" or "a union of sovereign states" while the LCY insists on "a modernized federation."

Last year, the Presidency of the federal Yugoslavia held seven highest-level meetings, attended by members of the Presidency, presidents, prime ministers and parliament heads of all republics, to discuss the future state system of Yugoslavia, but short of any agreements due to serious

disputes. Later, the presidents of six republics held six rounds of talks, but failed to achieve substantial progress.

It was under such circumstances that Slovenia and Croatia announced their independence.

Warsaw Pact Disbanding After 1 Jul Meeting

*OW3006140991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1314 GMT 30 Jun 91*

[Text] Prague, June 30 (XINHUA)—Czechoslovak defence and foreign ministers have said the Warsaw Pact organization would be disbanded at its last meeting here, on July 1.

Czechoslovak CTK news agency reported remarks made on the eve of the Warsaw Pact meeting by Defence Minister Lubos Dobrovsky. He said the July 1 meeting would be the last for the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and removal of the Pact would be announced at the meeting.

Czechoslovakia would strengthen its ties with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), not by joining it but through exchanges of information, and training for Czechoslovak Army officers.

Czechoslovakia would develop relations with Warsaw Pact member states by bilateral treaties after the disbandment of the pact, Dobrovsky said. He added that his country had already concluded bilateral military treaties with Poland and Hungary and was ready to do the same with the rest, including the Soviet Union.

Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier, speaking on the promise of security for his country, said NATO, the European Community and the newly established 35-nation body of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe could ensure security in Europe.

He believed that in future cooperation between states in Europe, the military factor would diminish, while the significance of environmental protection and economic cooperation would grow steadily.

Political & Social

Wang Zhen Praises TV Serial on Public Figures

OW2606045791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0745 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)—A premiere of "Great Men in Their Prime" [Ying Cai Feng Hua Lu 5391 2088 7685 5478 6922] a full-length television serial on public figures was held in the Great Hall of the People today. In his congratulatory letter, Chinese Vice President Wang Zhen acclaimed the successful filming of "Great Men in Their Prime" as an event worthy of celebration and congratulation.

Jointly produced by the Chinese Great Men Pictorial Publishing House and the Central Television Station, this television film vividly reproduces the recollections from childhood and youth of the older generation's proletarian revolutionaries, including Deng Yingchao, Nie Rongzhen, and others, showing their life experiences through the road of revolution and their charms while they were in their prime.

In his congratulatory letter, Wang Zhen said: Elder Sister Deng and Marshall Nie are my respected teachers. In my contacts with them during the long years of revolutionary practice and work, I have benefitted a great deal from their outstanding qualities displayed in their firm conviction in communism, indomitable revolutionary spirit, strict adherence to discipline, and selfless dedication. Using their revolutionary experiences from their youth to educate our youths today is significant in training the successors of communist causes, who are both socialist-minded and professionally proficient, and are armed with both ability and political integrity in helping the broad masses of youths in earnestly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and in fostering a revolutionary outlook on the world and on life. At the same time, it also provides good teaching materials for putting into effect the proposal of General Secretary Jiang Zemin for carrying out education on modern history and national conditions among primary, secondary, and university students.

Wang Zhen pointed out: I am happy to note that since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, all news, literary, and propaganda workers have made unrelenting efforts and unremitting study to promote positive propaganda on outstanding personalities. This positive propaganda has become the key melody of our times, with the unending emergence of good books, good articles, literary works, and good papers and journals. This has fully testified to the outstanding achievements of the leadership of the party central committee with comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, and wholehearted support of the entire party, all-army, and people of all nationalities throughout the country, and that there is no lack of successors to carry on the great cause pioneered by our party. We are fully confident and capable of realizing the ideals of communism.

Beginning 2 July, "Great Men in Their Prime" will be aired by the Central Television Station.

More than 100 viewers, including Wang Ping, Chen Pixian, Yan Jici, and noted figures of the capital's literary, propaganda, and science and technology circles attended the first screening ceremony.

Deng Xiaoping on Reforms, Jiang Zemin on Taiwan

HK2606035591 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING
in Chinese No. 225, 16 Jun 91 pp 60-61

[Article by Hsieh Kuo-chu (6200 0948 7467): "Deng Xiaoping Wants To Open China's Door Wider; Jiang Zemin Worries About Possibility That Li Teng-hui Will Practice Splittism"]

[Text]

Several New Trends at Senior Level of CPC

There are several new trends within the CPC's senior level.

First, the senior level stressed scientific and technological development. It began with CPC Central Committee General Secretary Jiang Zemin inspecting Sichuan, and writing urgent letters in Chongqing to Li Ruihuan (Political Bureau Standing Committee member), Ding Guangen (Political Bureau alternate member, secretariat secretary, and CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department head), and Wang Renzhi (CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department head). Now, the development of high and new technologies has become the key point of strategic arrangements in various localities for the next 10 years.

Jiang Zemin estimated that in the next decade and in the next century, a series of newly emerging sciences and technologies will make important breakthroughs. New production technologies and a new understanding of natural phenomenon will inevitably change some of the old production habits currently utilized, and form a huge force promoting historical development. The CPC's senior level, scientific and technological circles, and various other quarters should adequately assess and vigorously pursue this.

Second, Zou Jiahua and Zhu Rongji have been promoted simultaneously, and Hu Qili has been demoted but resumed duty. The purpose is to mobilize various positive factors to prepare for the next round of reform and opening up. At the same time, from the central government to various major departments, provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, discussions on selecting a group of successors have been going on to meet the challenges of the next several years.

Third, the coastal areas have been opened for 12 years, and the development of southwest China is ready to be speeded up, its favorable conditions to be used to strengthen economic and trade relations with Southeast Asia.

When talking about the problem of China's opening up to the outside world, Deng Xiaoping recently said that the door must be opened wider, and the pace must be faster.

Deng Xiaoping Demands Further Opening Up

The CPC's senior level recently decided: on the pattern and basis of the current model of opening up along the coast, the interior, Xinjiang, and Heilongjiang; to give Yunnan a new open-door policy; and to form a model in which Yunnan opens up to Southeast Asian countries such as Burma to quicken China's pace of overall opening up.

When formulating the policy, the CPC thought that under the current conditions, the opening up of southwest China is very much restricted by ports. Because southwest China is far away from a sea and lacks information, therefore restricting development of opening up. These, plus a brain drain, make the economic development gap between the east and west bigger and bigger. However, southwest China has its own special favorable conditions, and abundant resources and existing roads to the outside world are this area's strong points. Therefore, the urgent task is to grant it an open-door policy, to speed up development, and fully use these favorable factors.

Open Yunnan's Roads and Door to Economic and Trade Relations With Southeast Asia

The CPC's senior level thought that when developing Sichuan, authority to open up must be given to Yunnan, and that currently existing roads to Southeast Asia must be better used.

The three roads are: First, from Ruili County and Wanding County in Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan, to Burma, Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan;

Second, from Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture to Burma, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore; and

Third, the road through the river mouth of the Honghe delta, to Vietnam and overseas.

The CPC stressed that when approving Yunnan to open up to the outside world by using these three roads, one of the favorable factors is that, at present, Burma is also engaging in overall opening up, which is mainly aimed at China. Therefore, the chance to strengthen economic cooperation with Burma and Southeast Asia should not be missed but should be grasped.

The CPC's senior level thought that, at present, Burma and Southeast Asia is where Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan are trying hard to squeeze into; that if China does not go there now, it will be difficult to go there after the others are already there; and that if economic cooperation is not strengthened, even the ones who are already there will be squeezed out.

Through experience over the years, China's senior level noticed that if the opening up of southwest provinces and regions adopts the coastal model, the products they

ship to Western markets are mostly raw materials. However, if the opening up is aimed at Southeast Asia, not only will China be able to import raw materials, but it will also be able to export more industrial products. For example, medium-grade Chinese products which are good and not expensive, have a competitive ability and market in Burma and Southeast Asia; furthermore, Renminbi is welcomed in these regions. These countries are willing to use hard currency to buy Chinese products.

The central authorities are demanding Yunnan fully use the open-door policy granted it, to begin with border and barter trade, and gradually carry out larger projects. The CPC has already agreed to establish ports in Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan, and approved the idea of setting up a few open economic development zones along the roads.

Jiang Zemin Worries About Possibility That Li Teng-hui Will Practice Splittism

When talking about the Taiwan problem recently, Jiang Zemin again criticized Li Teng-hui.

Jiang Zemin thought that when Taiwan abolishes the "Regulations on Mobilization for Quelling the Communist Rebellion" and elects the new "National Assembly," the trend in Taiwan's further engaging in "independent entity" and "one country, two governments" activities must be watched.

Jiang Zemin favors reunification promoted through trade, not separation.

Jiang Zemin Says: The Problem of China's Reunification Should Be Placed in First Position in CPC-Kuomintang [KMT] Interactions

Jiang Zemin stressed that in the interactions between the CPC and KMT, reunification of the motherland should be placed in the first position.

Jiang Zemin said: On the road to reunification, Taiwan can carry out its capitalist "one country, two systems." But what is noteworthy is that in their recent "reunification program," they demanded recognition of two political entities; in fact, this is "one China, one Taiwan." Their second step is to demand recognition of "two governments"; this is "one country, two governments." Their third step is to use the "democracy, freedom, and common well-being" they advertised to reunify the mainland; on this we cannot agree.

Jiang Zemin said: The Taiwan authorities recently also tried to carry out various political and ideological penetrations in the open coastal areas, and fabricated some "false sayings" and false information to carry out "psychological warfare" activities in order to sow discord. Jiang Zemin criticized this not very "friendly" deed by Li Teng-hui, and said it has already aroused attention, and he will not ignore it.

Deng Names Monument; Jiang, Chen Inscribe

OW2806045391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1129 GMT 26 Jun 91

[By reporter Yan Weimin (0917 5898 3046)]

[Text] Shanghai, 26 Jun (XINHUA)—Longhua Martyrs' Mausoleum, the name of which was written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, was unveiled in Shanghai on 26 June. Jiang Zemin and Chen Yun wrote the monumental inscriptions for Longhua Martyrs' Mausoleum and the name of Longhua Martyr's Memorial Hall, respectively.

A total of more than 150 responsible persons of Shanghai Municipal departments concerned and people from all walks of life attended the unveiling ceremony.

Longhua Martyrs' Mausoleum is composed of the former Longhua Park and Longhua Revolutionary Martyrs' Memorial Site and is more than 200 mu in area. Longhua Park used to be noted for its peach blossoms, while Longhua Revolutionary Martyrs' Memorial Site was the former site of the Kuomintang Wusong-Shanghai Garrison Command. During the period from 1927 to 1937, thousands of communists and revolutionaries were imprisoned and killed here. Therefore, the site was also called "Shanghai's Yuhuatai [name of an execution ground in Nanjing]." Zhao Shiyun, Peng Pai, Chen Yannian, Chen Qiaonian, Lin Yunan, He Mengxiong and the five martyrs of the China League of Left Wing Writers, leaders of our party in the early years, were all murdered here.

Longhua Martyrs' Mausoleum will be open to the public at the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party. It will become a place where the masses can cherish the memory of our martyrs and learn from our revolutionary traditions.

Leaders Write Inscriptions for Martyr's Statue

OW3006083391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1324 GMT 27 Jun 91

[By correspondents He Zhibao (6320 1807 1405) and Qi Ruimin (7871 3843 2404)]

[Text] Jinan, 27 June (XINHUA)—The statue of Martyr Yan Libin, an outstanding communist and a good Lei Feng-type militiaman, was completed in Qingdao City today.

Yan Libin was a sailor and a militiaman in the Qingdao City Oceangoing Shipping Company. On 8 November 1989, he heroically laid down his life while fighting a fire at a shipyard in Hong Kong, at the age of 32. His deeds sparked strong responses from across the nation. Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng wrote inscriptions to call on people across the country to learn from him. The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, Government, and Military District conferred on him the honorary title "Good Lei Feng-Type Militiaman".

The statue is 3.8 m high. The front and two sides of the seat of the statue are inscribed with inscriptions by Jiang

Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng. The martyr's brilliant deeds are inscribed on the back of the seat.

Leaders Inscribe DAN JIAN YANJIU

OW2806221991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1218 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)—"DAN JIAN YANJIU" [8093 1696 4282 4496 Party Building Studies], Issue No. 7, to be published on 5 July, carries inscriptions by Li Xiannian, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wang Zhen, vice president of the state; and Bo Yibo and Song Renqiong, vice chairmen of the Central Advisory Commission.

The inscription by Li Xiannian reads: "Party cadres should stand the test to qualify as fit for membership of a ruling party and the test of reform and opening to the outside world, and should forever preserve the pure party spirit!" Wang Zhen's inscription reads: "Uphold Marxism and oppose bourgeois liberalization." Bo Yibo's inscription reads: "Resolutely implement the party's basic line and develop economic construction." Song Renqiong's inscription reads: "Leading party cadres at all levels should take on the historical mission of the proletariat and make new contributions to developing the socialist cause."

"DAN JIAN YANJIU" is a national ideological, theoretical, and academic journal on the study of questions concerning party building. Since its inauguration, the journal has received great support from leading cadres at the central level as well as those engaged in party and theoretical work in various localities. It has become an important tool for publicizing and studying the work of party building.

Li Ximing, Chen Xitong Praise Rescuers

OW2606204791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1311 GMT 25 Jun 91

[By reporter Luo Xiaolu (5012 2556 6424)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)—Ren Zhiqing and Shi Hailong, who rescued a child falling from a building, are being greatly praised by people in the capital. This afternoon Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing, received the family of the child, Liu Shuai, and his rescuers, Ren Zhiqing and Shi Hailong.

On the afternoon of 9 May, Liu Shuai, a four-and-a-half-year-old child, through carelessness, fell from a window of a 15-story building, when a young worker, Ren Zhiqing, was passing by. Regardless of his own danger, Ren Zhiqing rushed forward and caught Liu Shuai. Shi Hailong, who also rushed forward at the same time, immediately held the child in his arms. He stopped a passing vehicle and carried the child to the hospital. On 13 June, Liu Shuai recovered from injuries and was released from the hospital.

Li Ximing and Chen Xitong called on all people in the municipality to emulate the examples of Ren Zhiqing and Shi Hailong so that every citizen of the capital will have the consciousness of being a part of the capital and act as a noble-minded and moral person that helps other people.

Bao Tong Released; Beidaihe Meeting Cancelled

HK0107105891 Hong Kong CHENG MING
in Chinese No 258, 1 Jul 91 p 18

[Article by Liu Likai (0491 7787 2818): "Bao Tong Released, No Beidaihe Meeting This Year"]

[Text] Last summer Deng Xiaoping holidayed at Beidaihe and the CPC, as is customary, called a high-level meeting there. Now there are reports that the Beidaihe meeting has been called off because Deng wished to stay in Beijing to monitor the direction of the political situation.

Observers see the promotion of Zou Jiahua and Zhu Rongji as vice premiers and the reinstatement of Hu Qili as an indication of the increasingly strong influence of the political reform faction. But informed sources see otherwise. The fact is, a fierce struggle is still going on between the reformist and conservative factions. Bao Tong, Zhao Ziyang's secretary in his political work has reportedly been released; but the central authorities are still wrangling and split over the Zhao Ziyang problem. The Eighth Plenary Session scheduled to coincide with this year's CPC's 70th anniversary has, according to reports, been postponed to August or later. There may be an enlarged Political Bureau meeting or central work conference toward the end of June, which probably explains why the CPC leaders have all avoided leaving for Beidaihe.

Reports on Flooding Continue, Talks Held

State Council Passes Draft Law

OW2806121991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0754 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)—China's State Council passed in principle today draft regulations on flood-prevention, at its 87th executive meeting, chaired by Premier Li Peng, according to official sources.

The regulations were drafted according to China's water law in a bid to further strengthen flood-control so as to safeguard people and economic construction in a country with a vast territory, numerous rivers and complicated weather conditions.

Flood-control is a long-term and hard task for the people's government, and it is necessary to make a special law in this regard so as to reduce the damage from floods to the minimum, the meeting was told.

The draft regulations also set up a responsibility system for administration heads at all levels to take charge of flood-prevention duties.

Every person and every unit have the duty to take part in the work of flood-prevention, the draft says. Meanwhile, it defines the rewards and punishments for those who are engaged in flood-control work.

The draft regulations will be officially put into force by the State Council after revisions based on comments raised at the meeting.

Tian Jiyun Chairs Meeting

OW2806153591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1128 GMT 27 Jun 91

["At a Meeting of the State Flood Control Headquarters, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Stresses the Necessity To Get Ready for Combating A Big Flood; By Ma Chengguang (7456 2052 1639)"—XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—Vice Premier Tian Jiyun today presided over the second meeting of the State Flood Control Headquarters for 1991, at which he heard a report by Minister of Water Resources Yang Zhenhuai on the flood situation and flood control work since the start of the flood season, as well as reports by four investigation groups on the flood situation in the Chang Jiang, Huang He, Huai He, and Hai He basins. At the meeting Vice Premier Tian Jiyun stressed: We should realize that the high-water season has come early, with full force this year. Therefore, we should heighten our vigilance and never lower our guard under any circumstances. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun said: As of now, some areas in 15 provinces and cities throughout the country have been flooded due to torrential rains. In June, the torrential rain and floods in the hilly areas north of Beijing Municipality, the big flood of the Chu He, a tributary at the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, the fairly big flood caused by the mainstream of the Huai He, as well as the flood in the Tai Hu basin, came quite suddenly and spread quickly and threateningly. The damage and casualties caused by the floods were greatly alleviated and lowered because soldiers and the masses were united in combating them, relevant departments coordinated well in this effort, flood control departments did very well in dispatching necessary manpower and materials, and because party and government leaders attached great importance to the situation and provided good guidance. However, we should be sober enough to see that this is only the latter part of June and that the real flood season is in July and August. Therefore, we should be mentally and organizationally prepared to combat still more torrential rains and bigger floods. We should prevent disaster through good preparations or strive to minimize the possible damage caused by floods.

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun made some specific suggestions on flood combating work under the current situation:

1. Get mobilized urgently to consolidate and strengthen the existing flood control works. Practice has shown that to win a victory in a struggle to control and combat floods, we must first consolidate and strengthen the existing flood control projects. Only by carrying out projects in connection with

reservoirs, water channels, dikes, and flood storage in a down-to-earth manner can we prevent the onslaught of flood disasters. However, according to the reports by the investigation groups, two types of problems have been discovered in some existing flood control projects. First, some flood control dykes are outdated, and have many unnoticed dangerous sections; second, some of the flood control projects are inefficient because they were poorly constructed. This resulted in faulty reservoirs, culverts, sluice gates, silted water channels, and other hidden perils. Relevant provinces, cities, and governments at all levels must act immediately to cope with this problem. They should mobilize human, material, and financial resources to repair and strengthen dangerous reservoirs, culverts, sluice gates, and dredge water channels, paying attention to quality. This should be done in a specified period of time under the responsibility of specialized personnel. Relevant departments should render their support by providing needed funds on a priority basis, in order to make sure that flood control projects will work and to ensure safety throughout the high-water season. Personnel should be sent to inspect places where there are many problems.

2. Effectively strengthen hydrological forecasting work. Timely and accurate hydrological forecasting is major information which can help us understand floods and is also the important basis on which we draw up our flood control measures. We must be determined to update flood-reporting radio stations and improve the working conditions in hydrological stations.

3. Continue to launch the work of removing obstacles in river channels. Everyone recognizes the efficiency of removing obstacles from river channels, but it is very difficult to do so. We need to solve two problems. First, leaders at all levels must be determined. They should overcome fear of difficulties on the one hand and do meticulous work in mobilizing manpower on the other. Second, there is the problem of the funds needed for the removal of obstacles from river channels. If the obstacle is man-made, we should follow the principle of having the person(s) who created the obstacle remove it or pay for its removal. In the Huai He basin, tilling and cultivation have been adopted as a means of removing natural obstacles. This experience is very good. This method, which has been termed a "developmental" method of removing obstacles, is worth adopting by other localities.

More on Talks

OW2906111791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0119 GMT 26 Jun 91

[By reporter Sun Can (1327 0639)]

[Text] Nanjing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)—The Flood-Control General Headquarters for the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang in 1991 held a meeting not long ago. The participants in the meeting noted that starting July, the Chang Jiang will enter a major flood season and that

various localities along the river must heighten their vigilance and make preparations for combating possible serious floods.

Industry and agriculture are flourishing in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, and areas along middle and lower reaches of the river have many large- and medium-size cities and are densely populated. Doing a good job in preventing floods along the Chang Jiang will have a great bearing on the normal development of the national economy and social stability. The meeting of the Flood-Control General Headquarters was held in Jiangsu's Zhenjiang City. Issues discussed at the meeting included the comprehensive management of flood-control for the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, the harnessing of the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, and flood-control work in various cities. The meeting pointed out that the Chang Jiang has had no serious flooding since 1954. The longer the period between serious floods, the more likely that such floods can happen at any time. Since the beginning of this year, the weather conditions in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang has been abnormal. In some areas, rainfall in half a year has exceeded the average annual rainfall in past years and caused flooding and waterlogging disasters. This shows that the flood-control situation will be quite grim this year. In recent years, flood-control facilities have been improved, but the quality of dikes is generally low, causing collapses in many places. Therefore, various localities must keep a sober mind, be prepared ideologically, and obtain necessary materials for the fight against serious floods and disasters. At present, we must pay particular attention to repairing dikes and construction work with hidden dangers along the Chang Jiang to ensure the safe passage of the flood season.

Zhang Chunyuan, vice minister of water resources, emphatically pointed out at the meeting: The floodwaters of the Chang Jiang have a sudden nature, and thus we must not handle the floodwaters in an impromptu manner. We should consider flood-control along the Chang Jiang as a constant work, and establish permanent organizations and implement various measures to avoid being lulled into a passive position. In combating floods, we should develop the spirit of struggle in unity. Various provinces and cities, people in the middle and lower reaches, and people on both sides of the river should support and coordinate with each other, and work with concerted efforts to win victories in combating serious floods and waterlogging.

Wei Yanzheng, chairman of the Chang Jiang Irrigation Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources, pointed out at the meeting: During the previous period, various localities along the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang made relatively good arrangements for flood-control and achieved an initial victory in combating floods and waterlogging. However, the Chang Jiang's major flooding is concentrated in July, August, and September. Accordingly, various localities must further strengthen their efforts and prepare to fight against even greater disasters. First, we should further consolidate dikes and ensure that they can hold the

Chang Jiang's floodwaters under the rate of flow of 60,000 cubic meters per second. Second, we should strengthen the management of water reservoirs and hydroelectric power stations along the river. They should serve the needs of flood-control to ensure industrial and agricultural production and the safety of peoples' lives and property. Third, all localities should take the overall situation into consideration and support each other in the face of serious floods. Flood storage facilities in various localities should be willing to sacrifice their local interests to protect the whole.

Tian Orders Measures

HK2806055291 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
28 Jun 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Chen Qide]

[Text] Shanghai—China's largest industrial city is taking urgent measures to help save life and property from one of the worst ever floods in the lower Yangtze River Valley, the rich heartland of East China.

Following an order from Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, who is also head of the National General Flood Control Headquarters, the floodgate on Lake Taihu's Taipu Dam was opened on Wednesday in a bid to ease the danger of flood disaster in the Yangtze River Valley.

The water level in Lake Taihu—the largest lake in East China—has risen to 0.8 metres over the danger mark as a result of continued heavy downpours since early June. Some 340,000 hectares of outlying farmland have been inundated and lives and property threatened in the industrial hub of Suzhou and Wuxi cities.

Han Jiahe, office director of the Taihu Lake Valley Administration under the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, said yesterday: "Opening the floodgate is aimed at lowering the flood level in the swollen lake and protecting the surrounding region, especially as more rain is expected in the area before the end of June."

From June 11-20, the valley was battered by continued downpours with an average rainfall of more than 300 millimetres. As a result, 2.2 billion cubic metres of water flowed into the lake, with the water level rising by 82 centimetres.

Last Tuesday Shanghai opened three floodgates to discharge 50 million cubic metres of water from Jiangsu Province. "But it didn't help much," said Wu Shufu, office director of the Shanghai Water Resources Bureau.

The Taipu floodgate, located in the lower reaches of the lake in Jiangsu's Wuxian County, is the main floodgate of the Taihu Lake with 29 outlets, each four metres wide and 4.8 metres high. The water was allowed to flow out of 10 outlets of the 145.6 metre-long floodgate into Zhejiang's Hangzhou-Jiaxing-Huzhou area and Shanghai's suburban counties in Qingpu, Songjiang, Jinshan and Fengxian. About 8.64 million cubic metres of water will flow out of the lake every day.

"However," said Han Jiahe, "this is not much compared to a lake which covers more than 2,000 square kilometres. Reducing the water level one centimetre means discharging 20 million cubic metres of floodwater, so the current discharge will not bring any problems to the lower reaches."

Local authorities from Zhejiang Province, Jiangsu Province and Shanghai have set up lookouts to keep a close watch over the flood, he said.

Addresses Local Officials

OW2906141691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1324 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun today called on all government departments and all parts of the country to prepare for possible heavy flooding.

At a national telephone conference held here today, Tian, who also heads the National Flood Control Command, noted that July and August represent the traditional high risk flood season in China.

He asked the leading officials of all local governments to take charge of combating floods. He also urged relevant departments to fulfil their tasks in supporting the work.

He stressed that central government departments and local areas need to take the interests of the whole country into account, even at the cost of local interests.

The vice-premier said that those areas are expecting flood discharges should speed up and increase their preparations.

Telephones Jiangsu Governor

OW2606112591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1425 GMT 25 Jun 91

[By reporter Mu Weixu (3664 4850 2485)]

[Text] Nanjing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)—Vice Premier Tian Jiyun telephoned Jiangsu Governor Chen Huanyou from Beijing this morning to express his deep concern about the flooding in the Taihu area.

After hearing a report by Chen Huanyou, Tian Jiyun said: To assist southern Jiangsu in fighting floods and waterlogging and to minimize losses, the State Council has decided to open the Taipu sluice gate in eastern Taihu to release water and lower the water level in Lake Taihu. Tian Jiyun asked Chen Huanyou to convey the State Council's tribute to the broad masses of cadres, people, People's Liberation Army troops, and officers and men of the Armed Police Force working at the frontline to combat floods and provide disaster relief in Jiangsu.

Since late May, Jiangsu has been stricken by heavy downpours rarely seen in the post-liberation period. Preliminary statistics show that 10.7 million mu of farmland in Suzhou, Wuxi, and Changzhou cities has

been flooded, resulting in heavy losses. After the outbreak of disaster, responsible comrades from the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and the Jiangsu Provincial Government traveled to various localities to direct disaster fighting and took additional steps to reinforce strategic portions of key flood prevention projects.

Jiang Zemin Calls Provinces

OW3006060791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1225 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, made separate telephone calls to Lu Rongjing, Shen Daren, and Li Zemin, secretaries of Anhui, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang provincial party committees respectively, late at night on 28 June. He asked them in detail about how the three provinces are combating floods and providing disaster relief. He cordially gave his regards to the vast number of cadres, people, and officers and men of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and the armed police force working on the forefront of the flood areas, and highly praised the army men and the people for displaying the spirit of working as one in combating floods and providing disaster relief.

The responsible comrades of the three provinces briefed Comrade Jiang Zemin on local flood situation and how they are combating the floods and providing disaster relief. During the briefing given by Zhejiang provincial party Secretary Li Zemin, Comrade Jiang Zemin asked him in detail about the water level in Jiaxing Prefecture after the Taipu sluice gate on the Taihu was opened, the effects of flooding in Zhejiang, and flood damage in the province. Jiangsu provincial party Secretary Shen Daren said in his briefing: Cadres at various levels are leading a vast number of people in combating floods day and night in affected areas. Primary party organizations and party members are playing a fighting bastion role and an exemplary vanguard role, respectively. The units of the Nanjing Military Region and the armed police units in Jiangsu have dispatched a large number of officers and men to support the work of combating flooding and providing disaster relief. So far, all major flood-prevention dikes along major rivers have remained intact, none of the reservoir dams have collapsed, and the work of rushing the harvesting and planting has been basically completed. In the course of combating these phenomenal floods, both the cadres and people have realized even more profoundly that socialism, the CPC, and the PLA are nice. At present, the high-spirited cadres and the people are going all out and striving to increase the output of autumn crops so as to make up for the damages in summer crops, achieve a bumper agricultural harvest for the year, and keep flood losses at a minimum.

After listening to the briefings, General Secretary Jiang Zemin issued important instructions on the work of combating floods and providing disaster relief in the three provinces. He said: The Party Central Committee and the State Council are very much concerned about

the people in flood areas. Since the flood period is not yet over at present, we must under no circumstances lower our guard. We should continue to exert ourselves and be prepared to combat even worse floods. Jiang Zemin pointed out: Our country is a socialist country, so we should show the superiority of socialism, ensuring that when one place is hit by flooding, all other places will come to provide support and make a concerted effort to combat the flood. We should consider the interests of both the upper reaches and the lower reaches of flooded rivers, and be well prepared ideologically, organizationally, and materially to overcome natural disasters. We should be concerned about the people's well-being and make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood in the flooded areas. Jiang Zemin called on the officers and men of the PLA and the armed police units, as well as the vast number of party members, to put the people's interests above all else at all times and fully play an exemplary vanguard role in the course of combating flooding and providing disaster relief.

At present, the three provinces are taking effective measures to implement promptly Comrade Jiang Zemin's important instructions. The standing committee of the Anhui provincial party committee held a meeting the same night when the instructions were issued and made further arrangements for combating floods. The provincial party committee urges all localities to adopt measures to restore production, send relief funds and materials to flood-stricken people as soon as possible, make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood in the flood areas, and pay attention to prevention and treatment of diseases. All trades and professions are urged to do their work well and go all out to support the flood areas. The party committees of the three provinces call on the broad masses of party members and people to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the CPC founding by taking action to combat floods and provide disaster relief, so as to live up to the earnest concern and expectations of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

XINHUA Highlights Renewed Coverage of Mao

'New Image' on Stage, TV

OW2906142291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1340 GMT 29 Jun 91

["Mao Zedong's New, Ordinary Image on China's Stage, TV and Screen (By Wang Nan)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—Chairman Mao Zedong, who died in 1976, has become a new and interesting topic for many leading Chinese directors of stage and TV drama and movies.

Mao's new image on stage and the silver screen touches upon his private life and inner world, including his joys and sorrows, rarely revealed before.

Audiences generally welcome these brand-new productions, saying that now they regard Mao no longer with awe but as an ordinary man like themselves.

Critics, meanwhile, point to breakthroughs in the attitude of Chinese artists in depicting late leaders. They claim that artists now emphasize both historical truth and individual character.

Recent stage and screen productions, viewed as a whole, present Mao's experiences and behavior in different periods, including his boyhood, his youth and middle age, and the period before his death.

The drama "Zhi Ya Zi" (Mao's nickname) and six-episode TV play "Mao Zedong As a Boy" looks back at Mao's life with his parents in his hometown in south China's Hunan Province. He left the village at 16 and studied in cities.

Children watching the drama liked it, saying they were impressed with Mao's intense interest in reading despite his father's opposition, and his sympathy for the poor.

Director Huang Yilin said, "Today's primary school students were born after Mao's death, but they need to know more about Mao and the part of Chinese history he represented."

The director noted that she never set out to show Mao's greatness in a single play. "I just want to make the play interesting to the young audiences," she said.

Critics said that Chinese movie and stage directors long used to rewrite parts of history for the purpose of eulogizing a historical figure, although that is never the case now.

These figures, as shown in Mao's new image, now use ordinary language, do natural things and are free of boring and lengthy talk, the critics noted.

"An Epoch-Making Event", a new movie on the founding of the Chinese Communist Party [as received] in 1921, describes Mao, one of the CPC's founders, as a distinguished young man, patriotic and intelligent, and filled with anger at China's backwardness.

Mao went on field trips to understand the country's poverty. He was also an honest man with respect for his teachers and the old, and with sincere love for his first wife Yang Kaihui.

The film's director Li Xiepu said, "At that time, Mao was still an ordinary man having just left the countryside. So I told the actor to be relaxed and not to put on airs."

Actor Wang Ying went to Shaoshan, Mao's native village, to visit Mao's relatives and neighbors, and the daughter of Mao's housekeeper to get details of Mao's daily life.

Up to now, the best film on Mao is "Mao Zedong and His Son", now being shown across the nation. The story

of another three-act drama, called "Mission", is on Mao's grief at hearing of his eldest son's death in the Korean war.

Mao held back his tears and did not disclose the news to his daughter-in-law until 27 months later. Critics agreed that Mao's greatness is represented in the film by his composure in the face of deep sorrow.

The scenes in the film are mostly set in Mao's study, living room and courtyard in Zhongnanhai, China's leadership compound.

In the film Mao joked, "People sing 'the East is red, the sun rises', but when the day becomes bright, I fall asleep."

In another scene, Mao received some apples from a foreign friend, each printed with five Chinese characters reading "Long live Chairman Mao (literally 10,000 years in Chinese)". He asked his aides to eat them, saying "no one can live 10,000 years."

China's new approach to Mao started in 1989, when "The Birth of New China" was shot and won universal acclaim. It contrasts Mao with the Kuomintang leader Chiang Kai-shek in personality and strategic planning.

Reknowned film and TV expert Ding Qiao said that although Mao committed serious mistakes in launching the disastrous "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), the Chinese people "feel affection toward him."

He said, "People still love and respect him. That is why artists like to represent his life on stage and screen, and audiences like to see works with Mao as the leading character.

"Mao's new image in recent years also shows that Chinese directors are attaching more importance to truth in history as well as to audience response," he said.

"Important historical incidents alone can not constitute interesting stories on stage or in TV plays and movies. The late leaders' temperament, character and living habits are also included," Ding noted.

Central Chinese Television is to show another two serial plays on Mao, one entitled "Mao Zedong and His People" and the other, "Mao Zedong and the Shepherd". They are expected to be on light topics.

Another new film, "Our Leader Mao Zedong", is now being shot in west China's Shaanxi Province. It tells of Mao's experiences from 1947 in the Yanan revolutionary base area to 1976, when he died in Beijing.

The forthcoming film is reported to have detailed descriptions of Mao's loneliness and sorrow as an ordinary man, rarely shown to the public before.

Mao was born in December 1893 in Hunan. He was one of the principal founders of the Communist Party of China and after 1949 the party's chairman until his death.

Revised Selected Works

OW3006124891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2015 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, 30 June (XINHUA)—Based on a decision of the CPC Central Committee, the second edition of volumes one through four of the *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*, revised by the CPC Central Committee's Literature Editorial Committee, were published by the People's Publishing House on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC and will go on sale at XINHUA bookstores across the country.

The purpose of publishing the second edition of the first four volumes of Mao Zedong's selected works is to meet the pressing need for study of Mao Zedong Thought by the vast numbers of cadres and the masses, including young people and students. The publication is a matter of great political significance.

The first edition of the first four volumes of Mao Zedong's selected works were edited under Mao Zedong's personal supervision and published in the early 1950's and early 1960's. Mao Zedong once suggested that the four volumes be revised and republished. Accordingly, revision began in 1962 but was interrupted due to the "Great Cultural Revolution".

The second edition of the first four volumes includes all the contents of the first edition, the only addition being the article "Oppose Book Worship." This article was once lost but was recovered after volume one of Mao Zedong's selected works was published. After it was examined by Mao Zedong, the article was incorporated in the A version and B version of *Selected Readings From Mao Zedong's Works*, published in the 1960's. The article, much valued by Mao Zedong, is the earliest article expressing the three basic aspects—seeking truth from facts, the mass line, and independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands—of the lively spirit of Mao Zedong Thought.

The latest revision of the first four volumes of Mao Zedong's selected works includes revision of the text, explanatory notes, and footnotes from the first edition of the first four volumes. Textual revision focused on correcting dates on which some articles were written or published, correcting a few mistakes in historical facts and misprinted words, and filling in some missing words. A list of those corrections made is appended to each volume of the new edition. Some terms, including a few place names, were corrected according to the State Council's regulations on standardizing word usage. The revision of explanatory notes focused on correcting some mistakes in historical facts, rewording a few sentences and appraisals that did not conform to facts, and on adding a few brief explanatory notes. Following Mao Zedong's instructions, the focus of revising the first four volumes was on making necessary corrections to the footnotes in the first edition. Therefore, corrections and revisions were made to some mistakes in historical facts, some inaccurate wording, and some biased comments

contained in the footnotes of the first edition. In addition, some new footnotes were added to the new edition. Some of these new footnotes explain some people and events; some correct a few mistakes in historical facts contained in the text, which could not be directly corrected; and some provide important explanations.

Publication of the second edition of the first four volumes of Mao Zedong's selected works offers readers a more complete edition of Mao Zedong's works.

The first four volumes of Mao Zedong's selected works include Mao Zedong's main writings during the period of the new democratic revolution. These writings exemplify the scientific results of the integration of the basic Marxist and Leninist theories with revolutionary practice in China and are an overview of Mao Zedong Thought. These writings, although they were written by Mao Zedong a few decades ago, are still something we must study regularly. Many basic theories and principles contained in these writings have universal significance; they have a great significance in guiding us at present and in the future. These writings are the basic teaching material for studying the party's history and its rich experience, and for conducting education in the party's good traditions and style. In the new historical period with economic construction as the central task and in upholding the four cardinal principles, adhering to the policy of reform and opening up, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, studying these writings has great practical significance.

Deng Xiaoping wrote the titles for the second edition of the first four volumes of *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*.

Mao Calligraphy Dictionary

OW3006171491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0701 GMT 30 Jun 91

[By reporter Liu Chunxian (0491 2504 6343)]

[Text] Changsha, 30 Jun (XINHUA)—The "Dictionary of Mao Zedong's Calligraphy," a compilation of Mao Zedong's calligraphy during various historical periods, was recently published by the Hunan Literature and Art Publishing House, and distributed by the Hunan Provincial Xinhua Book Store.

Calligraphy contained in the dictionary includes reading notes made by Mao Zedong when he was a teenager, as well as his inscriptions and signatures in later years, covering a period of more than 70 years.

The dictionary contains several inserts, including poems and prose written by Mao Zedong, his inscriptions, his copies of ancient Chinese poems, and his letters and signatures. The dictionary offers an overview of Mao Zedong's calligraphy.

Reportage on Chen Yun's Views, Writings**Views on Literature, Art**

HK2606072091 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese
18 May 91 p 5

[Article by Luo Yang (5012 2254): "The Only Way To Invigorate Literature, Art: Marking 10th Anniversary of Publication of Comrade Chen Yun's Important Talk on 'Training People, Publishing Books, Following A Correct Path'"]

[Text] Like Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, Comrade Chen Yun has always taken a great interest in, and attached great importance to, literature and art. As far back as the revolutionary war years, Comrade Chen Yun published important talks, such as "On the Question of Two Tendencies Among the Party's Literature and Art Workers." After the founding of New China, although undertaking extremely heavy party and state tasks, he still took time to keep abreast of and study conditions and problems in literature and art and maintained frequent and close touch with literature and art workers, especially with comrades engaging in storytelling and ballad singing in the Suzhou dialect. He explicitly pointed out: The need to invigorate socialist literature and art includes the need to invigorate socialist quyi [folk art forms including ballad singing, storytelling, comic dialogue, clapper talk, cross talk, etc.]. Over the past decades, he has witnessed a lot of quyi programs, such as storytelling and ballad singing in the Suzhou dialogue, dagu [versified story sung to the accompaniment of a small drum and other instruments], and comic dialogue, had cordial talks with many comrades in quyi circles, and written many letters. We have collected over 300 letters in which he raised many important views on quyi and literature and art. Persistently seeking truth from facts and linking theory with practice, these expositions have enriched and developed Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art and have important guiding significance for quyi and even for literature and art as a whole.

The important talk on "Training People, Publishing Books, and Following a Correct Path," which Comrade Chen issued in April 1981, greatly educated and inspired the quyi circles. When meeting people from the quyi circles during the 1984 Spring Festival, he again stressed the importance of "training people, publishing books, and following a correct path." During a national new songs (books) contest in September 1986, he wrote the seven Chinese characters meaning "training people, publishing books, and following a correct path" on a scroll and presented it to the meeting to express his fervent hope for the vast number of quyi workers. Though consisting of only seven characters, it nevertheless summed up the basic requirements for literature and art workers in an extremely clear-cut and accurate manner and pointed the way to invigorate literature and art concisely, comprehensively, sincerely, and earnestly. In my view, our literature and art workers, whether engaging in creative work, performance, editing, art

education, or organizational work, should take the seven characters as their motto, keep them in mind, and earnestly practice them all the time.

Training people means that we should, as Comrade Chen Yun has said, enthusiastically train young, outstanding creative personnel, actors, and actresses so that they can catch up with and even surpass their seniors.

Pinning his hope for artistic development and prosperity on young, outstanding personnel, Comrade Chen Yun has expended a lot of his energies on training literature and art personnel. The Suzhou Storytelling and Ballad Singing School and the Northern China Quyi School were both founded at his initiative. He showed loving care and gave specific instructions on numerous issues, such as the guiding principle for running a school, the contents of courses, and how the students should improve and train themselves after graduation. He also inscribed the names of both schools and donated the royalties on his book *Talks and Correspondence on Storytelling and Ballad Singing in the Suzhou Dialect* to the schools as an expression of support. Comrade Chen Yun attaches great importance to mass amateur literature and art activities, holding that they will bring forth outstanding talents and works. What kinds of people can be regarded as outstanding talents? Comrade Chen Yun has made many important expositions. He pointed out: "Literature and art are ideological matters which should serve the economic base, the people, and socialism." "People engaging in literature and art work should be revolutionary literature and art workers, have a sense of responsibility, and contribute to socialist revolution and construction." These views embody the hopes and demands of the party and people for literature and art workers. Only when we use the criteria of revolutionary literature and art workers to demand of ourselves, carry forward the spirit of serving and being responsible to the people and, through our artistic practice, dedicate ourselves to socialist revolution and construction can we win people's support and be worthy of the glorious title of being "engineers of the human soul." If a literature and art worker who does not have a lofty ideological plane regards literature and art as a means to personal fame and gain, it is impossible for him to turn out lofty works.

One of Comrade Chen Yun's famous remarks is "talent comes from diligence." No matter how clever a person is, he should study and work industriously before he can become an outstanding person and achieve something in his career. On more than one occasions Comrade Chen Yun encouraged quyi workers, especially young comrades, to study Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and Marxist-Leninist works, especially Marxist philosophy. He emphatically pointed out: "Materialist dialectics and historical dialectics are the most correct and scientific world outlook and method of thought. No matter what work a person engages in, the work results between one who has such a world outlook and method of thought and one who does not are vastly different." In a tone of consultation he added: "If the comrades agree, we might as well work out a study plan, under which we read a few pages a day, and it will be better if a few people can hold frequent

discussions. If we study like this for several years, it will certainly greatly help us gain a comprehensive understanding of and correctly implement the party's line, principles, and policies, and make a success of our own jobs." How cordially and well did Comrade Chen Yun say these words! The history of revolutionary literature and art proves that only by arming themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can revolutionary literature and art workers strengthen their ideals and convictions, enhance their cognitive ability and spiritual planes, correctly understand history and reality, correctly resolve the numerous important relationships between art and people, art and life, art and politics, and between inheriting and innovating, and turn out high quality literature and art works.

Comrade Chen Yun has always stressed that literature and art workers should go among the masses and plunge into the thick of life. In March 1943, in his famous speech when sending off literature and art workers in Yanan to the rural areas, he repeatedly explained the importance of studying society and cited Mao Dun's work "Midnight" as an example. He also earnestly admonished young comrades, saying: "You comrades are very young, have little knowledge, and are still not 'experts.' This is not strange, nor is it something of which you should be afraid. What we should be afraid of is that we neither study now, nor go among the masses, considering ourselves to be 'good enough' and we go on like this at the age of 40 or 50, having neither ample knowledge nor really mature works which are rich in contents." Although these words were uttered 48 years ago, we still feel, when we listen to them today, that they are to the point and touch our heart and we still derive benefit from them. In the past four decades, in his talks and correspondence with comrades in the quyi circles, Comrade Chen Yun has, on numerous occasions, raised the issue of plunging into the thick of life. He instructed and encouraged people to go deep among the masses and try as far as possible to get around a bit in order to broaden their horizons and enrich their experience; and to regard the process of going deep among the worker and peasant masses as one of training, educating, and improving themselves. Facts prove this to be quite correct and many comrades can score successes in creative work precisely because they go deep among the masses and plunge into the thick of life.

Comrade Chen Yun also attaches great importance to the issue of increasing the cultural and artistic competence of literature and art workers. In his numerous talks and correspondence with comrades from the storytelling and ballad singing circles, he encouraged all people to assiduously learn general knowledge, gain professional proficiency, and pay attention to mastering the law governing art. To guide and encourage people to read books and learn, he presented the Shanghai People's Storytelling and Ballad Singing Troupe with books including *Etymology*, which he had always taken with him during the revolutionary war years. He often talked with the comrades concerned about his views on the

ideological contents and art of certain works, and on such knowledge as the introduction of historical background and geographical environment.

Comrade Chen Yun encourages young outstanding creative personnel, actors, and actresses (including part-time ones) to develop and make innovations on the basis of carrying on traditions and to be determined to surpass the older generations. He said: "The latecomers must surpass the old-timers in order to develop; if the newcomers do not, they will go backwards." This reflects the hopes of a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation for the younger generation.

Publishing books means that we should, as Comrade Chen Yun has said, sort out the list of traditional books and, at the same time, compile a new list which reflects the new era, society, and things. It is especially necessary to write and compile more books.

Comrade Chen Yun repeatedly said that "compiling and writing new books is the need of the time and the revolution" and that "we should concentrate on new books." This is very important. We are in a new socialist era. The broad masses of the people hope that literature and art can reflect the spirit and outlook of this era and their labor and struggle in building socialism under the leadership of the party in order to enrich their cultural lives and inspire and help them in pushing history forward. This is completely rational. Socialist literature and art workers must create good works and programs which reflect the new era, society, and things. In this way they can be regarded as having fulfilled their duty and socialist literature and art can constantly develop and flourish.

How can we compile new books well? In light of the practical conditions in storytelling and ballad singing arts, Comrade Chen Yun has set forth many important views which can be used as guides. He maintained that with different societies and social progress, storytelling and ballad singing must be innovative; but attention must be paid to preserving and carrying forward the special features of the storytelling and ballad singing arts and conducting reform in accordance with the law governing the development of storytelling and ballad singing in the Suzhou dialect.

Comrade Chen Yun attaches great importance to the issue of "suiting the needs of and enhancing young people." In April 1981, Comrade Chen Yun put forward the idea of "letting storytelling and ballad singing suit the needs of young people," pointing out: "In suiting the needs of young people, we should not remain at the level of accommodating ourselves to them but should gradually enhance them." In June 1982, after listening to the performance recordings of a medium-length storytelling program "Sincerity Versus Hypocrisy," which uses a young people's love story to express new ideological characters, he enthusiastically praised it, considering it as a good medium-length storytelling and ballad singing program and a work suited and beneficial to the enhancement of young people because it had the flavor of the times in keeping with the reality and

has educational significance for the vast numbers of young people. He also proposed to the department concerned the adaptation of this work into a radio play. In 1984, the Suzhou Storytelling and Ballad Singing Troupe put on a full-length storytelling program, "Kowloon Pass," which truthfully portrays the struggle against contraband and corruption on the economic front. Having good contents and innovative in its art, it was well received by young people. After listening to the performance recording, Comrade Chen Yun also gave encouragement and guidance in good time. On the issues of how to reflect class struggle and the contradictions among the people, how to combine ideological and artistic characters, how to cooperate successfully among writers, actors, actresses, and musicians, how to adapt new books to the stage, and how to sort out the list of traditional books, Comrade Chen Yun thought deep and meticulously and expressed many incisive views, which we should conscientiously study and comprehend.

Particularly touching is the fact that Comrade Chen Yun wholeheartedly advocates and supports new books as he does new emerging revolutionary things. In his view, new books "are often unrepresentable at the beginning but have strong vitality." He solemnly said: "We should applaud an old book when it is 70 percent good but we should applaud a new one when it is 30 percent good." For many years, he has been much concerned about and attached importance to the stage version and performance of new full-length programs, such as "Tracks in the Snowy Forest," "Songs of Youth," and "Bitter Vegetable Flower," as well as the production and performance of medium-length storytelling program "Sincerity Versus Hypocrisy" and the full-length program "Kowloon Pass." He cordially talked with the writers, actors, and actresses many times, raised many important points, and encouraged and instructed them to do a good job in editing and performing the new programs. Comrade Chen Yun is not only an outstanding leader of our party and state but also a good teacher and a helpful friend in China's quyi and literature and art circles.

Why did Comrade Chen Yun repeatedly raise the issue of following a correct path? This is because this concerns literature and art orientation and path. Only when this is solved can the issue of training people and publishing books have a reliable guarantee. The issue was raised in light of the practical conditions at that time. In the early 1980's, due to the influence of bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous trends of thought in society and literature and art circles, as well as the corrosion from such unhealthy tendencies as "putting money first in everything," some unhealthy and harmful phenomena also emerged among storytelling and ballad singing booklists and performances, which seriously hampered the development of the art. The issue of following a correct path indeed aroused people's serious attention at that time. When meeting people from the quyi circles during the 1984 Spring Festival, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "Since the downfall of the 'gang of four,' the achievements of the literature and art circles, including the quyi circles, have been the principal aspect, but some

bad works and programs or those having serious defects have actually emerged which have exerted an adverse effect on society and young people. To resolve problems in this field, the departments concerned should work out and improve some necessary systems and formulate some regulations. Moreover, within the literature and art circles it is even more necessary to conduct serious criticism and self-criticism." It was precisely under such conditions that Comrade Chen Yun reissued the clarion call "training people, publishing books, and following a correct path." As this call reflects the common demand of most comrades in literature and art circles and of the broad masses of the people, it immediately exerted a positive, extensive impact.

Comrade Chen Yun has expounded the issue of following a correct path on more than one occasion. As I understand it, following a correct path means unswervingly taking the socialist path and the path of integrating with the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the party. At all times and under all circumstances, our literature and art workers should engage in creative work for the people, sing for the people, strive to serve the people and socialism with the best artistic works, and resolutely resist the influence of bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous trends of thought. When following a correct path, we should also combine ideological content with amusement. "Permeating amusement with education" has always been a fine tradition of China's literature and art, including quyi. "The aim of education can be attained through amusement." It is no good not paying attention to the ideological content of works, lopsidedly pursuing the so-called amusement, or even using vulgar interests to ruin people's tastes; nor is it good to neglect the amusing character of quyi, approach the ideological content of a work in an oversimplified way, or use stereotyped and conceptual remarks to preach the audience. Only by combining amusement and ideological content and making our programs both serious and lively can we attract the audience and attain the desired results. To follow a correct path, we should uphold the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding through the old to bring forth the new, combine the identity of political orientations with the diversity of creative themes, styles, patterns, and schools, and integrate the work of carrying on the traditions with innovations in order to suit the needs of the new era and the people's cultural life. To follow a correct path, we should persist in struggling against dishonest practices and use the art which follows a correct path to expand and consolidate socialist ideological and cultural positions, and raise people's ideological plane and aesthetic level. Only by persisting in following a correct path can we ensure the healthy development of socialist literature and art.

In short, "training people, publishing books, and following a correct path" is the only way to invigorate socialist literature and art. As long as we conscientiously work in accordance with the requirement of "training people, publishing books, and following a correct path,"

socialist literature and art will certainly be able to suit the needs of the times and the masses, constantly develop, and flourish increasingly.

Philosophy, Economics, Party Treatises

HK2606072591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Jun 91 p 4

[Article by Wang Heshou (3769 7729 1108): "Preface to *Collection of Studies of Chen Yun's Treatises*—written in April 1991]

[Text] The Chinese Management Science Research Institute sponsored a seminar on Chen Yun's treatises in Beijing last year. The participants seriously studied and discussed Comrade Chen Yun's philosophical treatises, economic treatises, and party building treatises. They talked at length about what they had learned from these treatises, and submitted a number of good theses. To meet the demands from different fields, the institute compiled some of the theses on the above three subjects. The Zhejiang People's Publishing House has published this collection. I think this is greatly significant.

Adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice, Comrade Chen Yun has proceeded from China's actual conditions in analyzing the situation, in summing up experience, and in answering and explaining a number of key problems in China's revolution and construction. Comrade Chen Yun's treatises are an important component of Mao Zedong Thought and are also a valuable spiritual wealth of the Chinese people.

Practice is the only criterion for judging truth. Positive and negative experiences in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction have proved that the viewpoints proposed and expounded by Comrade Chen Yun on China's revolution and socialist economic construction are correct. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided to carry out reform and opening up, our party began to explore the relationship between the planned economy and market regulation. As early as the basic completion of socialist transformation in the 1950's, Comrade Chen Yun keenly discovered the problems arising from paying attention to centralized management to the neglect of separate management. He proposed developing the economy and the market under the guidance of the party's line, principles, and policies; allowing the coexistence of different economic sectors; and integrating the planned economy with market regulation. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Chen Yun further explained the integration of the planned economy with market regulation. In this collection, many theses point out that Comrade Chen Yun's ideas on the integration of the planned economy with market regulation are quite significant in guiding China's economic structural reform and socialist economic construction. I agree with their views and also with their

studies of Comrade Chen Yun's explanations on proportionate and comprehensive balance. I am of the opinion that these explanations constitute the development of Marxist social reproduction theory in China.

Comrade Chen Yun pays close attention to party building and has raised a number of fundamental proposals on improving the party's ideology, organization, style, and discipline. These proposals have played an important role in strengthening party building in this new historical period and in ensuring the long-term stability and tranquility of the party and the state. For example, when the Central Discipline Inspection Commission was just established, he pointed out the need for the commission to take the improvement of party style as a fundamental and central task in discipline inspection work. Subsequently, he pointed out that the party style of a ruling party was a question of life and death for the party. Practice over the last few years has proved that Comrade Chen Yun's idea is completely correct.

Comrade Chen Yun's treatises contain profound ideas and are imbued with the principle of seeking truth from facts. Because he holds firm to the Marxist stand and dialectical ways of thinking, a number of views and proposals he raised on economic work and party building correspond with China's actual conditions and embody a powerful vitality. I firmly believe that the publication of *Collection of Studies of Chen Yun's Treatises* will promote the studies of Comrade Chen Yun's treatises in the entire party and that his treatises will be used to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

After the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee called on all party cadres to seriously study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to form a scientific world outlook and methodology. The party Central Committee's call is very important and urgent. Improving the entire party's theoretical level is a major matter that allows no delay. Now cadres at all levels in the entire party are conscientiously studying Marxist theory and regard the studies of *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping* and *Selected Works of Chen Yun* as important components of Marxist study. I hope that all comrades in the party will, like Comrade Chen Yun, unremittably stick to the Marxist principle of seeking truth from facts; consciously use the Marxist stand, views, and methods to study and resolve new problems; and carry forward the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

New Film Portrays Image of Lin Biao

HK3006060091 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
29 Jun 91 p 6

["Letter from Beijing": "Lin Biao's Image Reproduced in New Film"]

[Text] "The Liaoshen Campaign," the first film of the series "Great Decisive Campaigns" produced by Beijing's Bayi Studio, has been completed. It is noticeable

that the image of Lin Biao, who was the chief commander on the battlefield of northeast China, was rather important in the film.

After Lin Biao died, how to deal with his image on stage and screen became a sensitive issue in mainland China. Yang Guangyuan, director of the new film, said that there were many difficulties in the process of filming the war story, but the greatest difficulty was how to portray Lin Biao. Yang Guangyuan said: "In the film, Lin Biao was portrayed basically in line with historical facts, so Lin Biao's image was basically genuine."

After seeing the film, some people said that Lin Biao was portrayed too gloomily. Did the director of the film deliberately make it look like this? Yang Guangyuan answered: "Before the film was made, the scenarists and directors studied a large quantity of materials about Lin Biao, and visited some people who worked as his aides during those years. It was found that Lin Biao was a typical introvert. Our description of Lin Biao's disposition was based on facts rather than on our own likings."

After seeing the film, some people who had previously worked with Lin Biao said that his image in the film was true to life, and the film also provided a minute description of Lin Biao. For example, Lin Biao liked to eat fried soya beans and often sank into meditation, and this was also portrayed in the film. Lin Biao's relations with Mao Zedong were also portrayed by the film as they really were. The actors' lines were almost all based on the original texts of the telegrams exchanged between the leaders.

The part of Lin Biao in the film was played by Ma Shaobei, an actor from the Play Troupe of Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province. Yang Guangyuan affirmed that Ma Shaobei was successful in playing that part. When the film was made, some people asked the director to change actors, but Yang Guangyuan insisted that the part of Lin Biao should still be played by Ma Shaobei. Ma's performance was also praised by the audience.

It is said that PRC President Yang Shangkun met with scenarists and directors of the film series "Great Decisive Campaigns," and put forth some proposals for their work. This first film won favorable comments from some senior CPC officials who have seen it. Jiang Zemin said that the film had profound ideological contents and strong artistic appeal. In particular, it properly portrayed the historical figures.

Reportedly, the whole series includes three films, namely, "The Liaoshen Campaign," "The Huaihai Campaign," and "The Pingjin Campaign." The budget for the series will be some 60 million yuan. When the first film was produced, some 150,000 people were mobilized. The armed forces provided large quantities of manpower and materials. Those participating in the film's production included 25 army-level units and 33 division-level and regiment-level units with a total of 120,000 officers and men. At the same time, tanks, artillery pieces, planes, and warships were also used in order to achieve a better artistic result in the film's production.

New Public Security Commission Set Up

HK2706121291 Hong Kong TANGTAL in Chinese
No 3, 15 Jun 91 pp 28-29

[Article by I Hua (0181 5478): "Story Behind New Security Commission"]

[Text] The CPC authorities recently set up a transdepartmental and transregional power organ, the Central Commission for Overall Control of Public Security. The new institution highly concentrates the security power, coordinates various departments responsible for public security, and thus exercises overall control of public security. This, at the same time, also showed that the CPC central leadership is reorganizing its internal power structure.

The structural reform was in the pipeline for several months, and the new commission was officially founded on 22 March 1991 at a moment when misconduct was prevailing in society, and the crimes of corruption, theft, robbery, smuggling, and drug-trafficking were running rampant.

The purpose of establishing the new commission was to more effectively organize and lead the work of exercising overall control of public security throughout the country. The commission is a permanent institution transcending the party Central Committee and the State Council. In addition, it will also handle some highly confidential security cases that must not be known to the public, such as the involvement of some people in the disciplinarian and law enforcement departments in smuggling, drug-trafficking, illegal profiteering, and other economic crimes. For example, some people in customs, the public security departments, and the national security departments were involved in the criminal activities of handling the smuggled cars from Hong Kong, and they perpetrated whatever misdeeds they liked by abusing their powers and hoodwinking the public and the higher authorities.

Composition of New Commission

The newly founded Central Commission for Overall Control of Public Security "will dispatch some of its personnel to perform their duties covertly among the masses and infiltrate all quarters of society, and they will also recruit secret informers and extensively establish information networks in order for public security to be guaranteed from the bottom of society." Therefore, those affiliated with the commission include such mass organizations as the Communist Youth League, the National Federation of Trade Unions, the National Women's Federation. This will expedite the commission's operation as the masses can be more effectively mobilized and more tentacles can be stretched to every corner of society.

The new commission consists of 27 institutional members, including the Central Political and Judicial Leading Group, the Political and Judicial Leading Group of the People's Liberation Army, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of National Security, the State Commission for the

Prohibition of Drugs, the Central Commission for the Protection of Secrets, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the Ministry of Railways.

Commission's Leading Body

The chairman of the Central Commission for Overall Control of Public Security is Qiao Shi. In the past, Qiao Shi worked under Shu Tong and Pan Hannian, successive directors of the Social Affairs Department of the CPC Central Committee's East China Bureau, and his immediate superior was Li Fengping, director of the Social Affairs Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee. Li is now still a member of the CPC Central Advisory Committee and a confidant of Chen Yun. As Qiao Shi is concurrently secretary of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, his power has been further expanded. One of the vice chairmen of the new security commission is Ren Jianxin. Previously, Ren was a secretary for Tao Xisheng, a key leading figure in the Central Political and Judicial Commission and former director of the State Council's Legislative Affairs Bureau. Ren Jianxin was also appointed director of the Legal Affairs Department of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade for a certain period, and worked under Nan Hanchen, party leading group secretary in the trade promotion council, and Ji Chaoding, secretary general of the council.

Another vice chairman of the new security commission is Wang Fang, who previously was secretary of the Political and Judicial Commission of Zhejiang Province and also a direct subordinate of Li Fengping. After being dismissed from the office of public security minister, Wang Fang was appointed to head the State Commission for the Prohibition of Drugs, and his power has not been weakened at all. This time, the fact that Qiao Shi and Wang Fang became chief and deputy chief of the new security commission showed that Li Fengping's influence has drastically increased. One of the members of the new commission is Zhang Siqing, current director of the Central Commission for the Protection of Secrets. Zhang was previously director of the Public Security Department of Hubei Province and secretary of the Political and Judicial Commission of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee. According to the files compiled by Wang Hongyi of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee's Secrets Protection Commission, Qiao Shi, Wang Fang, and Zhang Siqing formulated an action guideline for the Central Commission for Overall Control of Public Security. Zhang Siqing recently also ordered the transfer of security archives from three provinces in order to examine some sensitive materials.

Those being transferred were the archives kept by Shen Ruiting, director of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee's Secrets Protection Commission; by Xu Shiqun, director of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee's Secrets Protection Commission; and by Wang Bingxiang, director of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee's Secrets Protection Commission.

The membership of the Central Commission for Overall Control of Public Security also includes Tao Siju, current minister of public security, and Jia Chunwang, current minister of national security. Serious lawbreaking events have occurred inside these two law enforcement departments. Because of the serious work errors committed by Zhou Shaozheng and Xu Yuanhai, both vice ministers of national security, the secret societies or triads in Hong Kong have infiltrated the mainland and expanded their forces there.

Another member of the commission is Yang Yanyin, secretary of the Secretariat of the National Women's Federation and chairwoman of the Shandong Provincial Women's Federation. Both former chairwoman Wang Yun and current chairwoman Yang Yanyin were previously leading members of the former Social Affairs Department of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and both held leading posts in the National Women's Federation.

Wang Fang's two deputies in the State Commission for the Prohibition of Drugs, Xi Dehua and Hu Xuming, are also members of the Central Commission for Overall Control of Public Security. This also proves that Wang Fang's influence has not been weakened.

Large-scale and organized crimes of a serious nature committed by armed bandits have occurred frequently along many railway lines throughout the country. So Railways Minister Li Senmao was also appointed to be member of the Central Commission for Overall Control of Public Security. This showed that the central authorities took the issue of law and order along railway lines seriously. The railway security force was an awesome security force with effective deterrence capacity in the early years of the PRC, but it has become rather lax, flabby, and unorganized.

Cao Zhi and Zhao Zongding, who are responsible for managing confidential archives in the CPC Central Organization Department, are also appointed to be members of the Central Commission for Overall Control of Public Security. Cao Zhi is director of the Research Office of the CPC Central Organization Department, and like Hu Qiaomu, he is also a confidant of Chen Yun as being a former deputy director of the Research Office of the CPC Central Secretariat.

Many members of the Central Commission for the Protection of Secrets, which was previously led by Chen Yun, play key roles in the Central Commission for Overall Control of Public Security. This adds to Chen Yun's weight in influencing China's political situation.

The director of the General Office of the Central Commission for Overall Control of Public Security, the most important post in the new commission, is held by Shu Huaide, a trusted member of the Central Commission for the Protection of Secrets. Shu Huaide has risen rapidly from the obscurity of some covert jobs, and has held great power in his hands by holding office in a variety of powerful organs.

This fully shows the mysterious and unfathomable nature of the Chinese political situation.

Besides Qiao Shi, Ren Jianxin, Wang Fang, and Shu Huaide, many powerful figures in the information department of the People's Liberation Army and in the judicial and law enforcement departments of the state have also been co-opted as members of the new power organ. Aside from Tao Siju, Jia Chunwang, Zhou Wenyuan, Zhang Siqing, other important figures include Lin Zhun, Teng Teng, Mao Fengming, and Yang Chaokuan. They constitute the linchpin for the consolidation of the regime and the country's long-term stability and security.

Reports on Drug-Related Crimes, Countermeasures

Increase in Crime Reported

HK2706151691 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 27 Jun 91 p 6

["News From Yunnan:" "China Sternly Punishes Drug Trafficking, Manufacturing"]

[Text] Yang Ming, chief of the Kunming City Public Security Bureau in Yunnan, recently revealed that between January and April the city cracked over 200 drug trafficking cases, arrested some 300 people involved in these cases, and seized over 50,000 grams of heroin. This fact indicates that drug-related crimes in recent years have become increasingly serious.

The incessant infiltration by international drug criminals since the 1980's has rekindled in the once "drug-free" China criminal activities such as drug smuggling, peddling and manufacturing and taking of drugs, and these activities are becoming increasingly rampant. Drug-related criminal activities on the mainland have now spread from the "Golden Triangle" to across the country via provinces and regions like Yunnan, Sichuan, Guangxi, and Guangdong. Drug-related criminal activities, it is reported, have been found in over 600 cities and counties, about one fourth of the nation's total. According to an incomplete compilation by a concerned authority in Beijing, between 1983 and 1990, people's courts at various levels across the country handled over 18,000 drug cases, passed sentences on 25,000 drug offenders, quite a large number of whom received death sentences, death sentences with reprieve, and life imprisonment. Figures released last year by Beijing authorities show there are now over 70,000 drug users in mainland.

The fact that drug-related criminal activities are growing increasingly serious on the mainland is also indicated by the increasing number of organized gangs engaged in drug trafficking and smuggling. These gangs have connections inside and outside the country and built a professional drug trafficking network that forms a "unified chain running through manufacturing, supply, and marketing," blatantly engaged in cross-province and region, and even international, criminal activities, deploying vehicles and planes and using armaments in their drug escorts. These gangs pose a great danger.

Antinarcotics Work

HK2806153791 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 27 Jun 91 p 2

["Special Article" by staff reporter Cheng Kang-ying (6774 6921 5391): "Antinarcotics Work Is Subject to New Tests"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun

A Serious Situation

On 24 June, the State Antinarcotics Commission held the first nationwide antinarcotics work conference in Beijing. This shows that our country is facing a serious situation in the criminal problem of narcotics that we have not had since the 1950's. The State Antinarcotics Commission also held a press conference this morning to further publicize the state antinarcotics policy and arouse people's attention.

According to statistics on narcotics seized by public security organs and customs, beginning from 1983, narcotics trafficking cases solved by the departments concerned within the borders of our country, the number of narcotics traffickers, and the quantity of narcotics involved have increased year by year and of these, 1989 and 1990 recorded the biggest increases.

In 1989, public security organs and customs cracked a total of 547 cases of narcotics trafficking, seized 757.7 kg of narcotics (opium and heroin), and arrested 749 narcotics traffickers (including 716 narcotics traffickers from abroad); these figures were respectively 200 percent, 190 percent, and 400 percent bigger than in 1988.

In 1990, cases of narcotics trafficking solved increased sharply to 3,670, opium and heroin seized totaled 2,414 kg, and narcotics traffickers arrested totaled 5,612 (including 682 narcotics traffickers from abroad); respective increases of 670 percent, 320 percent, and 750 percent.

History of Being Narcotics-Free Country

We were defeated in the Opium Wars 150 years ago and the Chinese people were pushed into serious humiliations and calamities for a full century. Since the founding of New China, this historical lesson enabled the Chinese people to cast off the torment of narcotics in a short period of several years, thus leaving a history of a narcotics-free country for several decades.

Nevertheless, with the implementation of the policy of reform and opening up and the simplification of transit formalities, together with a reputation as a narcotics-free country, narcotics traffickers held that they had an opportunity to transit narcotics to other regions through our country and that it would be easy to escape the attention of law enforcement organs. Therefore, many narcotics trafficking groups have appeared and carried on narcotics trafficking in border areas.

At a work conference, Wang Fang, chairman of the State Antinarcotics Commission, pointed out that international narcotics trafficking groups and narcotics traffickers regarded our country as a transit country for narcotics trafficking, and some lawless people in the country have also seized the opportunity to traffic in narcotics so that the number of cases has increased year by year; the number of drug addicts in the country has also increased by a wide margin, opium smokers and heroin addicts recorded at the end of 1989 totaled 70,000, and the problem of drug taking has spread from border areas to the interior and from rural areas to the cities, causing serious criminal activities.

Area Spreading

It was learned that the spread of narcotics is now mainly concentrated in Yunnan Province, which is adjacent to the "Golden Triangle," an area known for the largest production of narcotics of the opium category in the world, and its neighboring provinces. The drug addicts in these places are mainly young people. Therefore, antinarcotics work is being especially intensified and the mass voice to "save the children" is especially loud.

Dealing severe blows at the narcotics traffickers is, therefore, the main component of antinarcotics work. In the past few days, Yunnan and Hunan Provinces put five principal narcotics traffickers to death one after another and sentenced a group of narcotics traffickers to a set term of imprisonment. This was a serious blow to the narcotics trafficking groups.

To strike unremitting blows at narcotics traffickers, it is necessary to mobilize the forces of the whole society and to work along many lines—cracking down, prevention, medical treatment, propaganda, and education. We must ensure that "it is imperative to eliminate narcotics where there are narcotic drugs; to punish any narcotics traffickers; those who plant narcotics must be investigated and dealt with; and drug addicts must give up drug taking." We must make efforts to fundamentally eliminate the scourge of narcotics.

RENMIN RIBAO Notes Crackdown on Gangs

Harbin Criminals Tried

HK2606153391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jun 91 p 3

[Report by staff correspondents Wu Hao (0702 8504) and Fu Xu (0265 2485): "Some Things Most Gratifying to People: Notes on Harbin City Breaking Up Five Criminal Hooligan Gangs"]

[Text] On 16 April 1991, Harbin City's Intermediate People's Court brought to trial five criminal hooligan gangs headed by Song Yongjia (nicknamed "Qiaosi"), Hao Weitao (nicknamed "Cripple Hao"), Wong Weifan

(nicknamed "Xiaoke"), Yang Deguang, and Chen Jianbin, who have respectively been punished according to the law. The 4 million people of Harbin City are overjoyed at the news.

I

Since last June, after going through 250 days of tense and arduous work, the political and judicial organs in Harbin City have caught 68 criminal hooligan gang members, of whom six have been sent to receive reeducation through labor and 62 have been arrested and prosecuted; seized 38 lethal weapons and 91 obscene videotapes; recovered stolen money and goods worth 1.5 million yuan; and cracked a number of criminal cases, including kidnapping, physical assault, hooliganism and rape, gambling, and giving and accepting bribes. The severe crackdown on serious criminal and illegal economic activities has not only effectively safeguarded social security order, but also stepped up the development of economic construction.

II

As early as in 1986, a group of criminals began to commit physical assaults and did evil things in broad daylight in Harbin. Using various savage and cruel means, they kidnapped, injured, and robbed people, stopping at nothing.

Under the guise of various legal activities, such as running companies, contracting projects, and doing business, some ringleaders of the five criminal gangs also wantonly carried out such criminal activities as swindling, profiteering, stealing, and gambling, involving ill-gotten gains amounting to more than 100,000 yuan, or even several hundred thousand yuan. Some of them became "millionaires." Using this dirty money, they scraped together a handful of dregs of society, and also succeeded in roping in and corrupting a number of cadres, including some public security personnel in certain public security and judicial organs. After being dragged into the mire, some took no heed of party and government discipline or laws, thus giving rise to a situation wherein criminal gangs could remain at large over a long period of time.

III

The evil conduct of these five criminal gangs aroused great indignation among the people of the whole city, and letters of accusation flew to provincial and city leading organs as well as public security and judicial organs, strongly demanding severe punishment for these criminal offenders.

On 10 August 1990, when the sun was slowly rising from the east and lit up this beautiful city in the northern part of our motherland, people did the yangko [a popular rural folk dance] in the Children's Park and disco dancing in Stalin Square as happily and energetically as usual. However, Harbin City's Public Security Bureau was filled with a tense atmosphere on the eve of a battle: Picked troops were being transferred and vehicles being

mustered.... A battle of wits and valiance aiming at surrounding and annihilating criminal hooligan gangs was about to begin.

At 6 o'clock that evening, led by principal leaders of the city Public Security Bureau's party committee, police forces advanced along three routes and hit out in all directions: An operation to seize ringleaders, such as Song Yongjia, Wang Wifan, and Hao Weitao, was fully under way.

No sooner had they stopped their sedan at a certain location than Song Yongjia and several key members were caught on the spot by the Public Security Police waiting there.

Hao Weitao and several of his accomplices were doing business in the Yindu Dance Hall they had contracted. Acting in accordance with a fixed plan, the third operational group rapidly closed the dance hall, surrounded the offices, and seized all the criminals there at one blow before they could react.

However, something unexpected cropped up for the second operational group, which was sent to arrest Wang Weifan: Wang Weifan was not in town. After he learned through various channels that criminal Wang had just returned to Harbin from another part of the country, Detective Peng Lanjiang contacted Wang by passing on a message and, taking advantage of Wang's taste for roping in public security personnel, offered to have a face-to-face talk, to which criminal Wang agreed. At the time of their meeting, Wang Weifan appeared, together with four bodyguards. Peng Lanjiang quick-wittedly lured the five into a room and closed the door immediately. After locking Wang's four bodyguards in another room, Peng Lanjiang subdued criminal Wang all by himself. By then, the warriors of the second operational group had arrived on the scene, and in less than 30 minutes they arrested Wang Weifan and four of his accomplices on the spot.

The battle came to a successful end at midnight, and none of the core members of these criminal groups slipped through the net. The commanders, who could just have taken a break, decided to follow up the victory with hot pursuit of the criminals who had not yet been arrested. With the determination that one must be thorough in exterminating an evil, they worked out a plan for the next step before the night was out.

At a difficult time during the battle, the provincial deputy party secretary in charge of political and legal affairs, on behalf of the provincial party committee and government, led responsible persons of the provincial public security and procuratorial organs and people's courts to salute the public security police participating in the handling of this case. He also pointed out: "We will not withdraw our forces until complete victory!" During the whole case-handling process, provincial and city leaders went to salute the comrades of the special-case group six times. On the very day of the Spring Festival, leaders of the city party committee and city Public

Security Bureau paid New Year calls on comrades who had given up their holiday to continue handling the case. City leaders said: "You have rendered outstanding service for the people, and what you have done will be recorded in Harbin's annals of public security. The people will never forget you. We are grateful to all of you." They also expressed their willingness to act as "logistics ministers" for case-handling personnel. All this heightened the confidence and strength of the 102 public security police on the scene, whose eyes were brimming with tears.

IV

Several veteran public security policemen, who have already retired, deserve special commendation in the struggle to crack down on criminal gangs. They devoted all their energy, no matter whether at the initial stage of investigation or at the later stages of arrest and preliminary hearings.

In order to ensure smooth progress in the struggle of cracking this criminal case, leaders of the city Public Security Bureau decided to invite several veteran comrades, who had 40 years of experience in criminal investigation, back to work.

These veteran comrades had heard of the various criminal activities of the five hooligan gangs long ago, so when the party organization announced this decision, they accepted the offer without hesitation, saying: "We have retired only physically, not mentally. We will be on call at any time when the party needs us." Therefore, a "social security investigation group," consisting of several veteran public security policemen and four backbone professionals, was set up to find out about the criminal activities of the hooligan gangs.

Since 26 June last year, the investigation group had been to various public security sub-bureaus in downtown areas, departments in charge of reeducation through labor, and various neighborhoods to seek evidence of crimes committed by the hooligan criminal gangs. They also encountered many obstructions during their investigations:

In order to obstruct the investigation, diehards of the hooligan criminal gangs opposed the investigation by threatening witnesses the moment the investigation group had left. Some gang members first invited comrades of the investigation group to dinner by telephone and then, when refused, threatened openly: "We simply must get rid of several old fellows!"

Facing both threats and promises of hooligan criminal gangs, these veteran comrades were filled with indignation: "We would like to see how many somersaults these hooligan gangs can turn."

Although they were all over 60 years old and some of them suffered from illnesses, these veteran comrades often worked overnight, displaying a dauntless heroism and a strong sense of responsibility to the people. Take the case of a veteran comrade who went to Guangzhou to collect evidence. No sooner had he got off his plane in

Guangzhou than he led his colleagues in working for four days and nights running, and then returned to Harbin as soon as he had fulfilled his tasks in Guangzhou.

Many other comrades in the investigation group also displayed the selfless spirit of sacrifice. Pan Qingling, who suffered from cerebral arteriosclerosis and anemia, was hospitalized when he accepted his assignment. Pan removed the syringe and threw himself into work without demur. During more than 40 arduous days, the group went to more than 280 units, interviewed over 900 people on separate occasions, and finally succeeded in initially mustering a great deal of evidence of crimes committed by the hooligan gangs, thus providing reliable proof for cracking down on these hooligan gangs.

In its summary report, the city Public Security Bureau made this evaluation of the work of the veteran comrades: They have displayed a high political consciousness and a selfless spirit of sacrifice, and made significant contributions to clearing up this case.

V

During the "10 August Operation" the city Public Security Bureau transferred from different departments 20 backbone professionals to form a pursuit detachment. In order to exploit the decisive victory of the "10 August Operation" the city Public Security Bureau issued a wanted circular to apprehend escaped criminals. Therefore, comrades of the pursuit detachment again threw themselves into tense struggle.

One of the escaped criminals on the wanted list was Zhang Xiaobo [1728 2556 3134], a number one hatchet man for the hooligan gang headed by Chen Jianbin, who had committed intentional homicide and always carried with him lethal weapons, such as a hunting rifle and a dagger. On 18 November last year, after the pursuit detachment obtained clues regarding Zhang Xiaobo, the detachment leader led two members to pursue and capture him. Starting from 0900 the next day, having visited 11 families and interviewed more than 30 people, they lay in ambush near the Hexing Road Department Store and successfully seized criminal Zhang.

In order to pursue and capture escaped criminals, comrades of the pursuit detachment ate and lived in their offices for over four months, so that they could set off immediately if anything cropped up. They gave up rest on holidays and Sundays, and it was a common thing among them that they were unable to get anything to eat or have a good sleep during pursuits. At times, they had to brave the bitter cold and wait squatting on their heels in tunnels, or surround and quell criminals at the risk of their lives. After more than four months of pursuit, 45 of the 47 escaped criminals on the wanted list were captured. Relevant leaders spoke highly of the pursuit detachment's work: "At the crucial moment of preliminary hearings, they seized crucial criminals and provided crucial evidence."

After the crackdown on five hooligan criminal gangs, the Public Security Police in Harbin, who were determined

to exterminate social evils for the people, smashed a number of other small criminal gangs and seized criminals guilty of various offenses. In the meantime, when 145 cases concerning the five hooligan criminal gangs were cleared up, a number of long-pending cases were also solved. As a result, the city's incidence of criminal cases in January and February dropped by 30 percent over the same period last year, and a large number of "heroic citizens" who concern themselves with public security have emerged.

When a carrot is pulled up, the soil around it will also be removed. Due to the fact that criminal gangs succeeded in corrupting some state cadres and law-enforcement personnel, a number of cases of giving and accepting bribes have also been cleared up. Those cadres who have violated the law will be dealt with in accordance with party and government discipline, while those involved in cases of gross violation will be investigated and affixed with criminal responsibility.

Many comrades on Harbin City's political and legal front said: It is the responsibility of public security and judicial organs to crack down on criminals and protect the people. We should by no means be softhearted toward criminals, but strike relentless blows at them whenever they emerge.

The surging Songhua Jiang joyously sees in another splendid spring. For the last few days, the whole of Harbin City has been filled with cheers and laughter, and citizens can be found everywhere talking about the mighty power of the socialist legal system and this most gratifying event.

Commentator Hails Crackdown

HK2606154991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jun 91 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Strike Firm Blows at Criminal Hooligan Gangs"]

[Text] Harbin City's political and legal organs recently cracked down on five hooligan criminal gangs at one blow. This is an event of great significance not only in further stabilizing the public security of Harbin; enabling the people there to enjoy a more stable life; and ensuring smooth progress in the economic construction as well as reform and opening up of this major border city, but also in that Harbin's experience is well worth using for reference by all localities throughout China.

Alongside recent economic development and changes in people's social life, which has become increasingly richer and more colorful, public security issues in some localities have also become more complicated. Local ruffians, hooligans, and some people released after serving sentences but who refused to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions gathered together; acted like overlords and played the tyrant in their localities; made a show of their despotic power; and committed all manner of crimes. Song Yongjia (nicknamed "Qiaosi"), head of

one of the criminal gangs cracked down on by Harbin City authorities, called himself a "gold dragon" as well as "Shanghai Bund's Xu Wenqiang" in those years.

Most hooligan criminal gangs are mainly characterized by the following: 1) They all possess a certain amount of ill-gotten wealth. Some ringleaders of the criminal gangs avail themselves of loopholes in reform and opening up by defrauding people of their money and property; while others are thieves by nature, who swallow like a whale state property and then use the money to recruit hatchet men and bodyguards, purchase weapons, and set up bandits' lairs, thus giving shape to an evil force. 2) They all use extremely savage and cruel means when committing crimes. They are wicked and merciless, and will resort to weapons on the slightest provocation. 3) They try in every possible way to seek protective umbrellas. Taking advantage of some negative and corrupt phenomena in our party and government, they drag into the mire a tiny minority of weak-willed cadres and law-enforcement personnel to act as their behind-the-scenes backers.

It is just because they possess the aforementioned features that these hooligan criminal gangs are extremely harmful. Struggle against criminal gangs of this sort is an arduous and complicated task.

Although there are certain difficulties in waging struggles against hooligan criminal gangs, the initiative is in our hands. This is because the people are the masters of China today, who have taken into their hands the political power; a mighty state apparatus; and a strong contingent of public security and judicial organs as well as people's courts. No matter how rampant they are, the hooligan criminal gangs can only do evil for a short while, just like the insufferably arrogant gang of "Master Qiaosi" in Harbin City, who became prisoners collapsing at the first blow when the people's political power began exercising its functions of dictatorship. Here is a warning to all ringleaders of evil forces who consider themselves splendid: You will by no means be allowed to play the tyrant in the land of the people!

In our struggle against hooligan criminal gangs, it is imperative to bring into play our political superiority. In China, all law-enforcing departments carry out their work under the party's leadership, and the party and government can organize in a unified way various departments to fight in coordination, so as to concentrate superior forces and strike steady, accurate, and relentless blows at criminals of every hue. Efforts to concentrate various strengths on the accomplishment of a number of major tasks can be reflected not only in economic construction, but also in struggles against various hooligan criminal activities.

It is necessary to uphold the principle of beating down various offenses whenever they emerge. Efforts should be made to follow the example of Harbin City, which "was thorough in exterminating all evils," and it is incorrect to be softhearted or to slacken our vigilance. Party committees and governments at all levels are

expected to further implement various principles and requirements set forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening overall control of public security; make earnest efforts to safeguard public security through various effective means; and create a sound working, studying, and living environment for the broad masses of the people.

Jailed Dissidents' Health 'Deteriorating'

HK2706010291 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 27 Jun 91 p 7

[Text] The health of jailed Chinese dissidents Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming was deteriorating quickly in prison because the authorities failed to provide them with sufficient medication, according to relatives.

The relatives, who visited the two dissidents two weeks ago, found Wang suffering hepatitis and Chen was afflicted with a skin disease.

The pair were last visited by relatives more than a month ago. Wang and Chen have been in jail since February.

The relatives accused the authorities of neglecting the prisoners and failing to give them sufficient medical treatment.

They said Wang and Chen were only allotted 1.3 yuan (HK\$1.95) for medical fees and 38 yuan for food each month.

A friend said Wang had undergone a medical test in late May which showed he was seriously ill.

Although according to Chinese law, a patient with such an infectious disease should be hospitalised in order not to spread the illness to the others.

But the authorities turned down a request by Wang's parents to transfer their son to hospital.

Other relatives said diagnosis also indicated that Chen's skin disease was caused by malnutrition.

Chen had once staged a hunger strike in prison to protest against the Chinese government but he ended the fast last month.

Chen's wife Wang Zhihong had also asked to move into the prison in order to take care of her husband but the request has remained unheeded.

Sources said many dissidents had suffered from various illnesses such as heart disease and hepatitis after being detained for long time in a crowded prison.

Meanwhile, Sun Yachen, a defence lawyer for Wang's trial in February, was dismissed recently by China Democratic League, one of the eight Chinese democratic parties, in which he was a member.

Sources said due to some interventions from the United Front Work Department, the lawyer of the Hunan province was sacked by the party for his professional assistance given to Wang's case.

Authorities Deny Promises to Hunan Demonstrators

*HK2606050391 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
26 Jun 91 p 11*

[WEN WEI PO report: "Li Brothers Arrested in Hunan; Some Hong Kong Media Reports on Their Arrests Are Inconsistent With Facts"]

[Text] This reporter has learned from relevant authorities that reports about the Li brothers' arrest by some Hong Kong media are purely false stories. The reports say that two brothers named Li, who stole into Hong Kong from Hunan, have been arrested again as they returned to the mainland with the guarantee by the mainland's public security department that they would not be punished. The mainland's public security department has never made such a promise or guarantee.

This 4 June, (Ben Sonia), reporter of a Vancouver paper SUN stationed in Hong Kong, wrote a report, saying: Two brothers, called Li Lin and Li Zhi, participated in demonstration activities in Hunan during the 4-June period in 1989. After the 4 June incident, they fled to Hong Kong. Later, they returned home after being promised by Hunan's local public security department that they "would not be punished if they returned to the country." But, they were arrested, to people's astonishment.

This reporter has learned from relevant departments on the mainland that the Li brothers fled to Hong Kong in July 1989 and that during their stay in Hong Kong, they obtained "political protection" by Britain on the grounds that they were "persecuted politically" for having participated in the "pro-democracy movement." This February, as the Li brothers returned to the mainland, they were arrested by the mainland's public security organ. Therefore, the so-called statement that the two persons "have been guaranteed against punishment by China's public security department" is a mere fabrication.

Wang Shoudao Writes on Ideals of Communism

*HK2606122191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Jun 91 p 5*

[Article by Wang Shoudao (3769 7445 6670): "Communism Is Our Banner Forever"]

[Text] This year sees the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. On the eve of this commemoration day, it is very necessary for us to explore the ideals of communism. Over the past few years, while winning tremendous successes in reform and opening up, our country has had certain faults in its work. The rapidly changing and turbulent political situation of some socialist countries and some complications emerging in the international communist movement have made some of our comrades have certain misgivings about the ideals of communism. Correctly relieving people of their misgivings and clearing up their confused thinking are of

great significance to our adhering to the ideals of communism and pushing forward the socialist modernization construction cause.

Socialism Is the Last Choice in the Development of China's Modern Society

Some people say that had China not taken the socialist road but the capitalist road in 1949, it would have been rich and powerful earlier. I am one who personally experienced and survived the war years of the Chinese revolution. Which is better, after all, socialism or capitalism? I maintain that this is not a matter of sitting down and discussing a doctrine but a practical matter. This is also not an isolated reality but a reality brought about by historical development. That is to say, taking the socialist road and reflecting the law of the development of China's modern history are the sole correct choice made by hundreds of millions of Chinese people in the protracted revolutionary struggle.

The first reason was the consecutive military failures in wars against aggression in modern times. China's modern history is a history full of national humiliations and people's brave struggles. In 1840, Britain used opium and gunboats to shell open the gates of China, which then signed the first unequal treaty of national betrayal and humiliation in China's history, ceded territory, and paid indemnities. After 1856, the British and French allied forces expanded the war of aggression. In 1860, the British and French allied forces spread the flames of war to Beijing and burned down Yuanming Garden, which had been praised as "the garden of thousands of gardens." In 1883, to invade Vietnam, France provoked the Sino-French war. The Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 resulted in the complete collapse of China's naval forces. The eight-power allied forces sent by Britain, France, the United States, tsarist Russia, Germany, Austria, Japan, and Italy invaded China in 1900. In 1915, the Japanese Government put forth "21 articles" to Yuan Shikai to subjugate China. In those years, imperialism could bully China under any pretext. The people of all nationalities of China made tremendous sacrifices in all wars against aggression, big or small. Without the leadership of the CPC and the proletariat, they finally failed, and the conclusion and signing of a treaty, cession of territory, or payment of indemnities ensued.... According to statistics, the indemnities paid for the four wars in 1841, 1860, 1895, and 1901 totaled some 700 million taels of silver, equal to 10 years' financial revenue of the government of the Qing Dynasty. Furthermore, the "peace treaty of 1901" provided that the government of the Qing Dynasty had to pay the imperialist big powers indemnities and interest totaling some 982 million taels of silver. It would have taken them 39 years to pay off this figure. While imperialism defeated China militarily, it stepped up political, economic, and cultural aggression, turned China into its commodity market and a source of raw materials, directly set up factories in China, and plundered China of its low-priced raw materials and labor force. For more than 100 years, imperialist invasion brought endless

calamities to the people of all nationalities of China and pushed Chinese society into a semicolonial and semi-feudal abyss.

The second reason was the consecutive failures of all kinds of doctrines, ideologically and theoretically, in modern times. For approximately 80 years, ranging from the Opium Wars to the May 4th Movement of 1919, innumerable people with lofty ideals struggled bravely and sought truth from Western countries to save their country. Under the conditions at that time, there were only two programs, feudalism and capitalism, to select from. Lin Zexu, Gong Zizhen, Wei Yuan, and others were the first group in modern China to explore ways to save the country and the people. Lin Zexu instructed Wei Yuan to compile the "History and Geographical Features of the Maritime Countries." Wei Yuan put forward the view of "learning from the advanced technology of foreign countries to check them." The reformists of this landlord class wanted to save the feudal system from decline, but in vain. In the face of imperialist economic aggression, the reformists of the early-stage bourgeoisie attempted to rejuvenate commercial affairs and make China rich and powerful. The theory of "Commerce as the Foundation of the State" by Wang Tao, the theory of "Merchants Being the Key Link of the Four Classes of People [scholars, farmers, artisans, and merchants]" by Xue Fucheng, the theory of "Trade War To Consolidate the Foundation" by Zheng Guanying, the theory of "Enriching the Country" by Chen Chi, and the idea of "Leading the People To Get Rich" and "Storing Wealth Among the People" by Ma Jianzhong might after all be accepted as valuable explorations. They were all defeated on the battlefield, do what they might. Could a new attempt be made in political planning when the economic road did not work? Yan Fu was the first thinker to introduce the politics of the Western bourgeoisie to China comparatively systematically. He maintained that China could be made powerful by learning from the Western political system. He advocated "survival of the fittest in natural selection" to achieve his political ideals. Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao used "natural rights" to pound at the "divine right of kings," an idea of imperial power, looked forward to the establishment of a capitalist system of government with the "separation of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers," and put forth the ideals of the *Book on the World Commonwealth*. However, the blood of the six men of noble character of 1898 finally announced that the reformist road of the bourgeois had got nowhere in China.

In the 1920's, the representative figures of the national bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie put forward the view of "saving China—increasing wealth—developing industry—taking the road of developing capitalism." In the 1930's, they put forth a middle-of-the-road line again, namely taking the third road. In January 1946, the China Democratic League put forward a plan for building a bourgeois republic at a meeting of the old Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference,

chaired by the Kuomintang [KMT]. In light of the conditions at that time, the CPC sought common ground while reserving differences and made necessary concessions. The meeting adopted five resolutions, including the programs for the organization of the government and peaceful building of the country. The democratic parties were very happy. Luo Longji told a U.S. special envoy: "When the Communist Party makes more concessions, Chiang Kai-shek has more vexations and the China Democratic League has good prospects." In October 1947, when Chiang Kai-shek's KMT announced that the China Democratic League was unlawful, the ideal of building a bourgeois republic was shattered.

The third reason was the failure of the peasant revolution and democratic revolution led by the bourgeoisie. The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom revolution, breaking out in the 1850's to 1860's, lasted for as long as 14 years, spread to 18 provinces, and left a brilliant chapter in history. The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom was opposed to feudal rule, and Hong Xiuquan put forward the "Imperial Court farmland system," regarded land as the core, and advocated the establishment of an ideal peaceful unified kingdom of peasants and laboring masses. Later, Hong Rengan, a younger brother of his clan, proposed in the "New Advisory Pages" that the Western political and economic systems be adopted to develop China. All this failed in the end. History proves that the peasants are not the representatives of the new productive forces and could not replace feudalism and lead China toward prosperity and powerfulness.

At the end of the 19th century, Sun Yat-sen cherished the aim of saving the country and the people, organized a bourgeois political party, and put forward a revolutionary program for "driving out the Tartars, restoring China, building a republic, and equalizing land ownership" (elucidated as the Three Great Principles of Nationalism, Democracy, and People's Livelihood). The bourgeois revolutionaries carried on a heroic and moving struggle to achieve the ideal of a bourgeois republic. On 10 October 1911, they succeeded in the Revolution of 1911, founded a bourgeois republic—the Republic of China—and put an end to the feudal autocratic monarchy that had lasted for over 2,000 years in China. "Republic" was, however, an undeserved reputation. Even Sun Yat-sen also said, grieved: "Politically, various dark sides of things and corrupt practices in society are even worse than in the previous Qing Dynasty and people's hardships become more serious with each passing day." So far as this point was concerned, the Chinese people did not acquire independence, prosperity, and powerfulness because they had taken the capitalist road, and the Revolution of 1911, therefore, also failed.

Does the possibility of taking the capitalist road not exist in the modern and the contemporary history of China? No.

The Northern Expedition in 1927 was an absolutely good chance. It miscarried because Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution.

Another chance occurred after the victory in the war of resistance against Japan in 1945. From July 1940 to 1943, countries including Britain and the United States made announcements or signed treaties with China on the abrogation of all unequal treaties and approved and recognized China's independence. In August 1945, the CPC and KMT held talks on jointly founding a new state. In view of this, the CPC made very great concessions. Its army was cut from 1.2 million men to 20 divisions, some troops were demobilized in the liberated areas, eight liberated areas to the south of the Chang Jiang were surrendered, Chiang Kai-shek's leadership status was recognized, the Three People's Principles were reiterated, and so on. Chiang Kai-shek, however, still insisted on taking the semicolonial and semifeudal road. A general civil war broke out in July 1946 and China's final chance of choosing capitalism vanished.

"Where hills lean, streams wind, and the pathway seems to end, past dark willows and flowers in bloom lies another village." It was only after the October Revolution that under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism socialism was finally chosen by the Chinese people. This was not a result fabricated by a certain person or a certain party, but occurred because all plans for saving the country, including the capitalist road, could not relieve China from poverty and backwardness for over 100 years.

How To Understand That Only Socialism Can Develop China

Some people say that socialism has made a mess of China and that if we begin pursuing capitalism from now on, China can become rich and powerful through fair competition and survival of the fittest. This is sheer nonsense and the people must not believe this view.

In the last 40 years and more, our country has scored outstanding achievements in socialist construction. Since the founding of New China, under CPC leadership, the people of all nationalities throughout our country have gradually built up an independent and comparatively complete industrial structure and the structure of the national economy on the ruins left behind by old China.

The political stability, economic stability, and social stability of our country are universally acknowledged. Taking economic development as an example, by the end of 1990, GNP amounted to 1,740 billion yuan, national income 1,430 billion yuan, gross social output value 3,771.8 billion yuan, total industrial output value 2,385.1 billion yuan, total agricultural output value 738.2 billion yuan, total investment in the fixed assets of the whole society was 445.1 billion yuan, investment in the fixed assets of the units under ownership by the whole people was 292.7 billion yuan, the total amount of imports and exports was \$115.4 billion (of which exports were \$62.06 billion and imports \$53.35 billion), urban residents' per capita living expenditure income was 1,387 yuan, peasants' per capita net income was 630 yuan, and the balance of urban residents' savings deposits was 703.4 billion yuan. Compared with 1949, there

had indeed been an earth-shaking change. After the reform and opening up of the whole of the 1980's, compared with 1980 and calculated on the basis of comparable prices, the increases in 1990 were as follows: GNP 136 percent, national income 131 percent, gross social output value 176 percent, total industrial output value 230 percent, total agricultural output value 84.6 percent, total investment in the fixed assets of whole society 389 percent, total investment in the fixed assets of the units under ownership by the whole people 292 percent, total amount of imports and exports 203 percent, urban residents' per capita living expenditure income 68.1 percent, peasants' per capita net income 124 percent, and the balance of urban residents' savings deposits 1,660 percent.

Viewed by the method of horizontal comparison, our country's economic and social development is not inferior to that of other countries in the last 10 years. Our country's comprehensive national strength (namely the estimated norms of the strength of a state, including the factors of population, resources, economy, education, science and technology, national defense, diplomacy, international influence, and potential for social development) ranked ninth in the world in 1980 and sixth in 1990. Judged from the categories of the current international industrial trades, except for the nuclear power industry of our country, which is being built, some 500 other trades have been built. The value of the increase in agriculture ranked first in the world, the value of the increase in manufacturing industry ranked eighth in the world (of which the positions in the world of the output of the most important basic industrial products were: steel fourth, coal and cement first, crude oil fifth, electricity output fourth, and so on), the amount of imports and exports ranked 14th in the world, the number of middle and primary school students (1989) ranked first in the world, the number of university students ranked fifth in the world, and so on. There are many articles describing the situation in this respect and I find it unnecessary to go into detail here. I can, however, show the tremendous achievements in our country's socialism in the last 40 years and more and say that socialism has not made a mess of our country.

The question arises of the comparatively big gap between our country and the developed countries. Even so, we still say that only socialism can develop China. Over the past few years, some people who adhere to the viewpoint of bourgeois liberalization have attacked one point of certain problems in our work but not other points and, on this basis, negated socialism and Communist Party leadership and advocated going in for "private ownership," pursuing "multipartyism," and taking the capitalist road. This is totally wrong. We must take the Marxist stand and use the Marxist viewpoint and method to analyze and solve problems so that we can come to a correct conclusion.

1. It is necessary to approach problems in an all-round way. We must adhere to both materialism and dialectics. We must use all-round, correct, and representative materials to compare socialism and capitalism. This is because "the

phenomenon of social life is extremely complicated and any amount of instances or individual materials can be found at any time to prove any argument." (*Complete Works of Lenin*, Vol 27, p 326) This point can degenerate into historical idealism very easily. Some people say that socialism has been a failure in the last few decades. Why do we say it is wrong? This is because we indeed have had mistakes and faults in our work for various complicated reasons, but this is not our whole history, but a part of our history. We have, after all, developed very greatly in the aspects of politics, economy, national defense, and social life. Other people say that the high level of welfare under capitalism proves the superiority of capitalism. We cannot say this either. I do not say that the high level of welfare under capitalism is not good, but want to say that this is a result created by the laboring people in capitalist society and that an even larger amount of the results of labor is exploited by the capitalist class for nothing. Such a system of exploitation is undesirable in modern society. On the other hand, we must see that not all capitalist countries have a high level of welfare. To appraise whether a social system is good or bad, it is necessary to see whether or not the productive relations of that society play a part in pushing the social productive forces forward and to see the degree of their impetus. Practice proves that socialist productive relations have given play and will give play to their own superiority with the development of reform and opening up but not otherwise.

2. It is essential to approach problems in a dialectical way. Everything consists of both antagonism and unity. The same is true of our socialism. When we say socialism is good, we do not say absolutely that it is perfect and impeccable in everything and at all times. It is because of this that we must carry on reform to make ourselves perfect. When we say that capitalism is bad, it is not absolutely bad. For example, it has many good management experiences, a relatively high level of science and technology, and so on. The basic system of capitalism, however, lags behind the socialist system. Regarding the issue of the development of socialism, there is something that should be pointed out: Can we not make some mistakes in building socialism and realizing industrialization in such a large country with such a large population and such an extremely backward economic and cultural foundation as ours? Is this fair? Is it dialectical? This is not concealing faults, glossing over wrongs, and concealing faults for fear of criticism, but seeking truth from facts. Nevertheless, it is through these mistakes and faults that our party becomes more mature, and through reform and opening up the superiority of the socialist system can be brought into play even more fully.

3. It is imperative to approach problems from the angle of development. The failure of capitalism and the victory of socialism are two aspects of the question. It takes some time to produce this result. Capitalism has been developing for more than 300 years. The capitalist system experienced repeated and tortuous struggles for some 100 years before it was finally established. At that time, some people might surely have said that capitalism would not defeat feudalism.

However, history proves that capitalism succeeded. Can we say that it does not conform to the law of historical development that certain complications emerge in the current development of socialism? The cause of the emergence of socialism in human history lies in capitalism having shown a tendency toward perishing. How can socialism, as an opposite, otherwise come into being? In fact, socialism will surely and finally succeed through repeated and tortuous struggles.

Comrade Mao Zedong had a well-known saying: "The establishment of socialism has opened up a road leading to an ideal state and our hard work is to be relied on to realize the ideal state. Some young people think that in socialist society, everything is good and they can enjoy a happy life without needing effort. This is an impractical idea." (*Selected Works of Mao Zedong*, horizontal printing, Vol 5, p 386) Is this not an aphorism that guides us in how to understand the glorious future of socialism and how to achieve this glorious future?

The Banner of Communism Forever Guides Us To Advance

While reviewing the history of the party, some young comrades say that the new-democratic revolution led by the party was magnificent and successful, while the socialist revolution and construction are unsuccessful. In fact, although the new-democratic revolution led by our party was magnificent and successful, it was absolutely not plain sailing. Can we say that little difficulties and complications aside, the struggles that had a bearing on the destiny of the party were few? In 1927, Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei betrayed the revolution and massacred Communist Party members instead. Did this spell an end to the first great revolution? Were Wang Ming's "Left" mistakes in the initial period of the 1930's nearly the ruin of the Chinese revolution? Did the failure in the fifth counter-"encirclement and suppression" result in the 25,000-li Long March of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army? The magnificence of and success in the democratic revolution and the arduousness and tremendous sacrifice of the democratic revolution were of equal value. The crux of the problem lies in that as a communist fighter, one cannot regard the achievement of the communist ideal as a simple thing. Tremendous sacrifices were made in the democratic revolution. Even greater sacrifices may or will surely be made in the socialist revolution and construction cause. It is likely that many people do not understand this sufficiently. In the past, I did not understand this sufficiently, either.

The ideals of socialism and communism are the loftiest human ideals. The degree of their splendor and loftiness and their realistic price suit each other. The doctrines of socialism and communism, beginning from the utopian stage, namely the time when Thomas More wrote "Utopia," have lasted for over 400 years, during which many utopian socialists exerted efforts in creation and, one stepping into the breach as another fell, bravely fought until the most famous utopian socialists, including Henri de Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, and Robert Owen, exerted outstanding efforts on the eve of

the birth of Marxism. History shows that they failed. It was not that their ideals were not good, but that the material conditions for the liberation of the proletariat were not mature and a scientific world outlook and methodology were lacking. The materialist conception of history and the doctrine of surplus value founded by Marx and Engels effected a great change from utopian to scientific socialism. The publication of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* in 1848 marked the birth of scientific socialism. Regarding this, Lenin appraised: "This work describes the new world outlook in talented, thorough, and clear-cut language and regards thorough materialism, including in the realm of social life, as the most complete and profound development doctrine-dialectics—and as the theory of the world historic and revolutionary mission shouldered by the proletariat, creators of class struggle and the new communist society." ("Complete Works of Lenin, Vol 26, p 50) Under the guidance of the doctrine of scientific socialism, socialism and communism have won an historic victory in the whole world and gradually developed, growing out of nothing and expanding from a small to a large force. As everyone knows, an immeasurable price was paid for this. Who can, however, blame the sacrifices and curse at history in the course of social development and progress? Is this not human history itself?

In the contemporary era, all socialist countries in the world are facing arduous struggles in the building of socialism and some socialists are also confronted with certain setbacks. From the viewpoint of historical development, is it not understandable? Has not human society always won victory in its development in the course of challenge and struggle? Furthermore, the era we are in today is a long era of transition from capitalism to socialism in the world. In this era, complications and relapses are unavoidable.

Marxism points out that the objectivity of the law of history is not influenced by any person, organization, or political party and takes its own road firmly. People cannot do anything about this. The brilliant point of Marxism is that Marxism can scientifically understand the objectivity of the law of history and use and realize the law of history at an early date. Was not the history of the October Revolution created in this way? Was not the history of China's socialism created in this way? It is in this sense that in the course of achieving the communist ideal, Communist Party members must make great efforts, fear no setbacks nor sacrifices, and pay the minimum price for scientifically applying the law of social development.

We Communist Party members and revolutionary people detest imperialism not because we have backward ideas and a feeling of exclusiveness toward foreign countries, but because they invaded and plundered us. This is real historical materialism. When we say communism will surely be realized and communism is our banner forever, we are not swayed by our emotions, but deduce a conclusion from proletarian moral concepts,

and the conclusion is a scientific reflection of the theoretical law of historical development. There are three main reasons as follows:

1. The historical conditions for capitalism tending toward perishing and for the inevitable victory of socialism have not changed in the slightest. Some people hold that the scientific and technological revolution of the present age has poured new vitality into capitalist countries and that economic development and an increase in workers' welfare have resolved the contradictions between labor and capital. In fact, this is not so. Scientific and technological development and an increase in workers' welfare have no direct relation with the historical law that socialism will surely replace capitalism. Judged from the angle of historical development, with the development of the capitalist productive forces, the contradiction between capitalist private ownership and large-scale socialized production is aggravated more and more. Capitalism is incapable of resolving this contradiction. It is for this reason that the extinction of capitalism is a matter of time.

2. It is an eternal truth that the masses provide the impetus for historical development. The masses are those who bury capitalism and are the creators of socialism. Some people say that this was a principle put forward in the era of Marx and that now the Western developed countries have no slaves who suffer hunger and cold and the "merging into an organic whole" of the working class and the capitalist system has become a pillar of capitalism. In fact, this is not so. Although the living conditions of the proletariat in the developed countries have changed, the rate of increase in the profits of the capitalists far exceeds that in the wages of the workers, and serious social inequality makes the proletariat relatively pauperized. For instance, regarding the possession of social wealth, in the United States wealthy families constituting 5 percent possess over 40 percent of the whole social wealth, while families at the lower social strata constituting 50 percent possess only 3 percent of the whole social wealth. The Western working class still sells its labor, creates surplus value, and provides the capitalist exploiters' employees. Since the Second World War, struggles between the working class and the bourgeoisie have arisen one after another and without interruption. This explains that the working class and the masses are the leadership force and main force of the socialist revolution.

3. The leadership of a proletarian political party is the fundamental guarantee for achieving the socialist cause. Practice proves that the leadership of a proletarian political party is indispensable in the great struggle to achieve the communist ideal; otherwise the masses' struggle is always at a spontaneous stage. Even if they win a certain victory, they win it temporarily and will eventually fail. Here I do not mean that a proletarian political party will not make mistakes, but that as it does not seek any private ends, it therefore serves the people wholeheartedly and corrects mistakes sincerely. Failure and setbacks have taught the communist party members

of all nations to integrate the basic principles of Marxism with the realities of their own nations and to closely rely on the masses so that they can overcome various difficulties and lead the working class and the masses to win victory in the socialist cause.

The socialist cause on which we are embarked is, after all, the cause of hundreds of millions of people. As it wants to eliminate all exploiting systems, it has the greatest influential force on hundreds of millions of people. To thoroughly carry out this task, it is imperative to most extensively mobilize all laboring people to participate. So long as we carry on struggle unswervingly under the leadership of the proletarian political party, we shall win victory. We must also see that the communist movement in which we are engaged today is not the communist movement in the situation in which the proletariat has not become the ruling class, but the communist movement under the historical conditions in which a socialist system has already been established. However, the revolutionary task is not yet accomplished and greatly developing the productive forces, wiping out all exploiting systems, improving and developing the socialist productive relations and superstructure.... This is a great unprecedented revolution in human history. Every CPC member should rally around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, hold aloft the communist banner, and make necessary contributions at his or her own post toward finally achieving the communist cause.

Deng Liqun Forwards Li Xiannian Letter

HK2606043591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
22 Jun 91 p 3

[Article by Li Xiannian: "A Letter to a Gathering Marking the 50th Founding Anniversary of the Yanan Marxism-Leninism Institute (Forwarded by Comrade Deng Liqun to the Gathering Marking the 50th Founding Anniversary of the Yanan Marxism-Leninism Institute)"]—Written on 10 May 1988 in Wuhan]

[Text] Comrades:

It has been half a century since the Yanan Marxism-Leninism Institute was founded on the 120th birth anniversary of Marx in 1938. As an alumni, I extend my warm congratulations to the gathering marking the 50th founding anniversary of the Marxism-Leninism Institute and greetings to all comrades taking part in this gathering!

The Yanan Marxism-Leninism Institute deserves to be commemorated. As the first fairly regular school founded by our party for the study of Marxist-Leninist theories, it has made great contributions in raising the party's theoretical level; it trained a large number of cadres in basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and helped many others who were veterans of the Long March and the struggles in the Kuomintang areas to sum up experiences and study theories; it laid down conditions for establishment of the Central Research Institute. It can be said that all cadres who have studied and

trained at the Marxism-Leninism Institute and the Central Research Institute have played a pivotal role in the bitter struggles at various stages and in the broad undertakings of various battlefronts.

Our party has consistently advocated and implemented the principle of the integration of theory and practice and upheld the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. At no time can theory deviate from the test of practice nor can practice deviate from the guidance of theory. In the new historical period and under the new situation of reform and opening up, all our party members, foremost of which are the leading cadres of the party, should study Marxist-Leninist theories more and linked them closely with conditions in China so that they can correctly guide new undertakings as well as the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. If theoretical study is belittled and correct guidance by Marxist-Leninist theories and Mao Zedong Thought discarded, then the building of the two socialist civilizations will go astray.

Let us better integrate Marxism-Leninism with China's reality and strive for newer and bigger victories! (10 May 1988 in Wuhan)

Article Outlines Merits of Cadre Exchanges

HK2606071391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Jun 91 p 4

[Article by Duan Xinqiang (3008 1800 1730): "It Is Good To Exchange Cadres After All"]

[Text] In the exchange of cadres, many comrades have happily assumed new work posts and have done a fine job, too. However, it has also been reported that some comrades were reluctant to leave their old posts, the reasons for which are complicated. It could be due to gratitude for the training by the older generation, reluctance to leave the home town, sentimental feelings for comrades-in-arms, or affection for supportive subordinates.... After all, one is human with emotions and it is perfectly understandable that a leading cadre should be reluctant to part with a place where he had worked for several years.

However, it is precisely such deep feelings which have demonstrated the importance of exchanging cadres.

— While gratitude for old leaders and the sincere study of their experiences is good, there are also other aspects: difficulty in launching a criticism of some people's errors; unwillingness to stop some people's unhealthy practices; and reluctance to reject the instructions issued by some people, even though they do not comply with the party's principles. By moving to a new work post, all these can be avoided.

— While good relations among fellow workers may contribute to better camaraderie and teamwork, it could also lead to keeping one eye open and the other closed and tolerance of incorrect things. Because everyone

had started as a cadre of the same level with others, even if one were to become a leader, one feels awkward about imposing stricter demands. Whenever old colleagues make a mistake, it is often reduced from big to small and from small to nothing, which, objectively speaking, is sparing the rod and spoiling the child....

—While affection for subordinates and support from them is good in that orders are carried out effectively, it could also lead easily to bias where a subordinate's shortcoming could be overlooked or taken for a "merit." If a subordinate is fairly competent, he or she would be touted as "excellent" to whom the "baton" of authority is passed on to ensure that power is held firmly in the hands of one's trusted people. Factions are formed not long after.

—Because one is human after all, serving as an "official" in one's hometown for too long would inevitably invite relatives or friends who come seeking favors. It is easier to forego the party's principles than to reject them. Even if you do nothing about these requests, the leading cadres below you will often grant favors to your friends to please you. Not only is it difficult to battle unhealthy practices, it is also easy to foster "nepotism" in some departments.

—Having stayed in one place for a long time and well-versed in the conditions there, there is a tendency not to probe deeper into things anymore. While this is better than "having great determination but little knowledge," the other aspects should also be looked into: Those who consider themselves well-versed with the situation often look at superficial and outdated facts, failing to investigate on the concrete conditions nor to understand events which have already changed. By relying on past experiences to deal with things, they often end up by making things worst. It should be said that we have suffered quite a lot in this regard.

Summing up, every aspect of things has proven that the party central committee's decision on the exchange of cadres is sensible. Certain comrades who refuse to leave their former work posts out of nostalgia should not be indulged. As a communist party member, notably one who is also a leading cadre, he or she should abide by the party's assignments in accordance to the party's needs and go where the conditions are most arduous. This is what a good comrade does. People are hoping that the exchange of leading cadres at all levels will be sped up.

Nationality Law Research Society Set Up

HK2706091191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
22 Jun 91 p 3

[XINHUA report by Zhang Yanping (1728 0917 1627):
"China Society for Studying Nationality Law Set Up"]

[Text] Beijing (XINHUA)—The Society for Studying Nationality Law under the China Law Association has been set up recently in Beijing. Seypidin Aze and Wang Hanbin, vice chairmen of the National People's Congress,

Ismail Amat, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and other leading comrades attended the inauguration meeting and extended their congratulations. The purpose of the society is to organize and unite the personnel engaged in nationality work and nationality law to carry out research and exchanges in nationality law for the sake of promoting China's legal construction, safeguarding and developing nationality relations, and promoting economic and cultural development of the minority nationality areas and the common prosperity of all nationalities.

Eighth Communiqué Issued on 1990 Census

OW2606132291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2014 GMT 25 Jun 91

["(Eighth) Communiqué of the State Statistical Bureau on Major Figures of 1990 Census"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)—(Eighth) Communiqué of the State Statistical Bureau on Major Figures of 1990 Census [issued on] 26 June 1991.

From a 10-percent sampling of the fourth national census taken in 1990, statistics on people with employment¹ in the 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities on the mainland (excluding the islands of Jinmen and Mazu in Fujian Province, ditto hereinafter) are released as follows:

1. The proportion of people with employment in the age group of 15 and above. Of the 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities on the mainland, 11 had higher percentages of people with employment than the national average of 79.09 percent. They were, in descending order, Yunnan, Sichuan, Anhui, Henan, Guizhou, Shandong, Hubei, Gansu, Jiangsu, Guangxi, and Hunan. Yunnan, ranking at the top of the list, had 83.32 percent, followed by Sichuan's 83.19 percent. Heilongjiang, with the lowest percentage of people with employment, stood at 67.56 percent, followed by Jilin with 70.81 percent.

2. The proportion of people without employment. People without employment made up 20.91 percent of the age group of 15 and above in the 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities on the mainland.

(1) The proportion of students in the age group of 15 and above. Of the 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities on the mainland, 17 had higher percentages of students than the national average of 4.84 percent. They were, in descending order, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Hainan, Guangdong, Beijing, Tianjin, Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Gansu, Jilin, Guangdong, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Liaoning, Guizhou, Yunnan, and Shanxi.

(2) The proportion of retirees and people resigning or being discharged from their jobs in the age group of 15 and above. Of the 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities on the mainland, 10 had higher

percentages of people in this category than the national average of 2.64 percent. They were, in descending order, Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Hainan, Jiangsu, and Guangdong. Shanghai stood at 13.41 percent, Beijing 8.66 percent, and Tianjin 7.39 percent.

(3) The proportion of unemployed people in the age group of 15 and above in urban areas. Of the 30 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities on the mainland, 17 had higher percentages of urban unemployed people than the national average of 2.57 percent. They were, in descending order, Hainan, Qinghai, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Guizhou, Gansu, Heilongjiang, Shaanxi, Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Henan, Hunan, Guangdong, Sichuan, and Fujian. Shandong had the lowest percentage at .90.

Footnote

1: People with employment include those who had regular jobs on 1 July 1990 as well as those who had no regular jobs but had temporary jobs on 30 June, engaged in social labor for 16 days or more in June, and got compensation for their labor or earnings from their operations. People without employment include students, homemakers, people awaiting admission to enter schools, urban jobless people, retirees, people resigning or being discharged from their jobs, and disabled people.

Government Designs Fund To Cover Maternity Costs

OW2606074691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0557 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Kunming, June 25 (XINHUA)—China has introduced a kind of social insurance system specially designed to cover the maternity cost of women workers, according to a symposium held here recently.

Under this system, each enterprise is required to contribute 20 yuan for each worker each month and after a woman gives birth, the enterprise may get 1,000 yuan for covering maternity fees. The amount of total payment is estimated to account for about 1.2 percent of the total payroll of an enterprise. Each woman gets birth compensation fees only once in a lifetime as the country encourages one couple to have only one child.

The system was first introduced by Nantong city in Jiangsu Province in September 1988 and it has now spread to 41 cities and counties in 11 provinces. Shanghai, Fujian, Sichuan, Hebei and Heilongjiang as well as Qingdao in Shandong Province and Dalian in Liaoning are mapping out plans to implement the program.

"If further improved, the system may well develop into a birth insurance system for women workers," said Zhang

Ruiying, vice-chairwoman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, adding that her federation set much store by this reform program and regarded it as a major measure for improving the social status of women and promoting equality between men and women.

There are 51 million women workers in China, accounting for 37 percent of the total workforce. The state has promulgated a series of laws and regulations to protect the interests and rights of women workers. In 1988, the State Council issued another set of regulations, allowing the length of maternity leave to be extended from the original 56 days to 90 days and forbidding night shift for pregnant women workers starting from the seventh month of pregnancy and for women during breast feeding period.

The system was designed to relieve the burden of enterprises, especially those where women workers make up a considerable proportion of the work force. In the past, enterprises themselves had to cover the maternity fees of women workers. After the responsibility system was introduced in enterprises, some enterprises listed women workers as redundants and even girl university students found it hard to find jobs. One of the principal reasons for discriminating against women was the coverage of huge amounts of maternity fees was irrational as revealed by a survey of 660 enterprises conducted by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

"Giving birth is by no means a purely private affair," said Cheng Peifen, vice-chairman of the Nantong City Federation of Trade Unions. "Rather, it is a big matter concerning the continuity of the human society and it is, therefore, entirely rational for the society to cover the maternity cost."

Vice-minister of Labor Li Peiyao said that the birth insurance system should be spread from experimental cities to other parts of the country and from urban areas to the countryside step by step.

Military

Yang Baibing Attends Anniversary Theatrical Show

OW2906081391 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2130 GMT 26 Jun 91

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Before the 1 July anniversary, the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army presented a theatrical performance by its amateur artists to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the party's founding.

Leading Central Military Commission Comrades Yang Baibing, Qin Jiwei, Chi Haotian, and Zhao Nanqi watched the performance last night.

Jiang Zemin, Others Watch Military Dance Epic

OW2806154191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1446 GMT 27 Jun 91

[By Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—"Ode to the Lighthouse," a large national musical dance epic presented by the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), was staged at the China Theater this evening. Leading party, government, and military comrades, such as Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Li Ximing, Qin Jiwei, Ding Guangen, Bo Yibo, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing, Wen Jiabao, Chi Haotian, and Zhao Nanqi, joined several thousand officers and men of the PLA and the armed police force as well as ordinary people in watching the show, which was presented to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the CPC's founding.

Jiang Zemin and other leading comrades warmly extolled the production, describing it as a substantive product of the implementation of the party's policy on literature and art by military cultural workers. They also said that it was a generous gift to the party on the 70th anniversary of its founding.

Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Xiao Ke, Hu Qiaomu, Duan Junyi, and Geng Biao, who are members of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, had watched the show early on. [passage omitted]

After the show, leading Comrades Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng walked onto the stage to extend warm greetings to the performers and had a photo session with them.

Also attending this evening's performance were leading comrades from relevant departments under central party and government organs, civic organizations, Beijing Municipality, the PLA's three general departments, various major military units stationed in Beijing, and the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.

Liu Huaqing Attends Army Choral Performance

OW3006083691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1231 GMT 28 Jun 91

[By Yang Yongge (2799 3057 7245)]

[Text] Beijing, 28 June (XINHUA)—This afternoon a chorus composed of nearly one hundred generals lustily sang the song "Without the Communist Party, There Would Be No New China." Their participation was the climax of the spare-time literary and art festival "The Radiance of the Party Illuminates My Heart" sponsored by the General Staff Department of the People's Liberation Army. Central Military Commission Vice Chairman Liu Huaqing watched the performance.

The chorus was composed of leading cadres of Beijing-based units of the General Staff Department. Chief of the General Staff Chi Haotian stood in the front row of the chorus. The generals sang heartily to demonstrate their love for and loyalty to the party.

After the chorus, 13 outstanding programs selected from the spare-time literary and art festival were performed.

Commentator on Making S&T Fighting Force

HK0107102191 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 11 Jun 91 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Look to Science, Technology for Fighting Capability"]

[Text] The Representative Conference of Advanced Units and Individuals held by the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission is the first grand meeting of heroes for 40 years on the front of science and technology for national defense. We wish to extend our warm congratulations to the units and individuals for their tremendous contributions to the modernization of national defense, and our cordial greetings to all comrades who have been fighting for years on the defense science and technology [S&T] front.

Marxism holds that science is "a revolutionary force in the highest sense." S&T is a powerful means with which human beings make natural forces serve them and an enormous lever to push forward economic and social development. Innumerable historical facts tell us that every significant discovery in science will generate a leap in man's understanding of the objective world; and every technological revolution will raise man's capability to transform the objective world. In line with the new situation in international politics and economy and the new tendency in the world's S&T development, and on the basis of China's experience and problems in socialist construction, Comrade Deng Xiaoping distinctly proposed the thesis that "S&T is the primary productive force." This thesis reveals the objective law governing contemporary social and economic development and enriches and promotes the Marxist theory on S&T and productive forces. It has great, far-reaching theoretical and practical significance to China's socialist modernization drive, and particularly to the realization of the second-step strategic objective for the coming decade. Our military comrades must conscientiously study and profoundly understand such a scientific thesis; earnestly implement it in practical work; and, while stepping up the drive to revolutionize themselves, intensify awareness of the need to develop S&T, continuously push ahead the progress in S&T for national defense, and look to S&T for fighting capability.

S&T can form or transform into a productive force, and it can also form or transform into fighting capability. Modern warfare is a competition in military and economic power and, in a certain sense, it is also a competition in S&T. Every S&T progress in history will sooner or later bring about changes in weaponry, strategy, and

tactics. The practice of modern warfare and army building further shows that the military is always a sector in social life, which makes the fastest and fullest use of the latest achievements in S&T. Looking to S&T for fighting capability is the objective requirement of modernizing national defense, and the only way to develop our Army to an advanced stage. Jiang Zemin, Central Military Commission chairman, pointed out recently: "To realize the Army's modernization, we must rely on the progress of S&T." Yang Shangkun, Central Military Commission vice chairman, stressed: "Without modernization of S&T for national defense, there will be no modernized weaponry," and "there will be no material foundation for our Army's fighting capacity." As everybody knows, our Army's modernization has made remarkable headway since the founding of the republic over 40 years ago and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee over a decade ago. However, needless to say, the contradiction between the objective requirement of modern warfare and our Army's relatively low modernization level is still a major contradiction in our current army building. Just as the 1986 Central Military Commission enlarged meeting pointed out: "This major contradiction determines that our army building must focus on the modernization drive." The CPC Central Committee proposal on the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan pointed out: "In the coming decade, under the complicated and ever-changing international situation, it is necessary to further push ahead the modernization of national defense, in order to deal with unpredictable possibilities and safeguard national security and economic construction." This is a farsighted CPC Central Committee policy decision, and we should approach this question from the high plane of strategy.

Of course, looking to S&T for fighting capability does not negate man's role. An army's fighting capability always consists of the factors of men and weapons. Historical experience repeatedly proves that the factor of men, particularly men's political consciousness, spirit of dedication, and so on, are always the fundamental and decisive factors in winning a war. In the final analysis, any technical equipment is operated by men, and takes effect through men's action. Thus, if we want to defeat our enemy and win a victory, we must require our officers and men to have high political consciousness and dedication and, at the same time, possess some general knowledge, military competence, and modern S&T skills sufficient to control weaponry. In fact, the quality of men always contains such aspects as political consciousness, science, culture, technology, and so on. Under the present conditions, with the proportion of S&T in military strength growing day by day, the requirements of cultural and S&T standards for soldiers are sure to become increasingly higher. Therefore, under the precondition of constantly heightening the political awareness of officers and men, striving to raise their S&T level is a law to win a victory, and also a very urgent task facing all Army comrades.

There are bright prospects for bringing forth fighting capability through S&T. All Army comrades must arm themselves with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exposition on "S&T being the primary productive force," strengthen their awareness of the need to develop S&T, and develop a strong atmosphere of respect for and reliance on S&T. Comrades on the defense S&T front should carry forward the spirit of aggressively forging ahead and staunchly defying everything, and devote their wisdom and intelligence to enhancing the modernization level in S&T for national defense. Party committees and organs at all levels should pay close attention to training S&T personnel; place this in a strategic position; conscientiously implement the party's policy toward intellectuals; take effective measures to create good working, studying, and living conditions for S&T cadres; and fully mobilize their enthusiasm and creativity. Practice has proved that once the masses master scientific revolutionary theory, it will become a tremendous material force and, similarly, once advanced S&T is grasped by officers and men of the entire Army, they will also become a tremendous force pushing for the Army's modernization. In the course of our efforts to strengthen the Army politically, so long as we unrelentingly rely on S&T, as well as its progress, and look to S&T for fighting capability, the drive to transform ourselves into a regular, modern, and revolutionary armed force is bound to attain new heights.

Chengdu Military Official Killed, Memorial Held

OW2906135991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1410 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Chengdu, 28 June (XINHUA)—Lieutenant General Zhang Defu, deputy commander of the Chengdu Military Region, unfortunately died in an aircraft accident on 16 June at the age of 62 while aboard a military helicopter on an inspection tour of various units.

A memorial ceremony for martyr Zhang Defu was held in Chengdu on 27 June. Leading comrades, including Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Qin Jiwei, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing, Yang Dezhi, Geng Biao, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, and Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai; the CPC Central Committee; the Central Military Commission; the Ministry of National Defense; the three general departments of the PLA [People's Liberation Army]; the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission; Chengdu, Nanjing, Guangzhou, Lanzhou and Shenyang Military Regions; Sichuan Province; Tibet Autonomous Region; Yunnan, Guizhou, Shaanxi Provinces; the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; and party and government leading organs in Comrade Zhang Defu's home province and city sent wreaths.

Yang Rudai, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; He Qizong, deputy chief of General Staff; Li Jinai, deputy director of the General Political Department; leading comrades of the Chengdu Military Region and Sichuan Province; as well as representatives of people of various circles, attended the memorial ceremony.

Comrade Zhang Defu was a native of Shandong's Wendeng City. He entered military service in 1944 and joined the party in 1945. He had been a platoon leader, company commander, deputy battalion commander, chief of staff of a regiment, chief of staff of a division, division commander, corps commander, and deputy commander of the Xinjiang Military District. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in September 1988. Comrade Zhang Defu was a deputy at the Sixth National People's Congress. During the war years, he fought bloody battles courageously and tenaciously. He participated in the Liaoshen, Pingjin, and Hengbao campaigns, as well as the battle to liberate Guangxi. He was named a fighting model and won major and minor merits seven times respectively. During the period of socialist revolution and construction, he maintained a good style of being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness, studied painstakingly, worked hard, and made new contributions to the party and people. He was respected by the broad masses of officers and soldiers. In his 47 years of revolutionary endeavors, Comrade Zhang Defu was loyal to the party, loyal to the motherland, and loyal to the people. He dedicated his entire life to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people and the building of the people's Army. He earnestly observed the oath of struggling a whole life for communism. He was an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, a long-tested loyal communist fighter, and an outstanding military commander of our Army.

Chen Guangyi at Fujian Militia Work Meeting

HK2906083691 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The seventh provincial militia congress opened in Fuzhou today. Attending the congress were Guo Tao, Nanjing Military Region deputy commander, and provincial party, government, and military leaders Chen Guangyi, Jia Qinglin, Chen Shiqing, et al. [passage omitted]

Governor Jia Qingling delivered an opening speech. While speaking about the ideological guidance for and principal tasks of the congress, he said: Taking the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and of the Central Military Commission enlarged meeting as our guidance and in line with the spirit of the directives on strengthening reserve forces for national defense issued by the party Central Committee, State Council, and Central Military Commission, and recently published work regulations for militia work, we should conscientiously evaluate the work relating to militia reserve service across the province since the sixth provincial militia congress, intensively explore ways to improve the work in a new period, define the tasks for the work for the next stage, and more extensively and effectively organize and mobilize militiamen throughout the province to contribute to carrying through Fujian's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan, preserving national security and stability, promoting social progress, and achieving reunification of the motherland.

Chen Shuqing, commander of the People's Liberation Army Fujian Provincial Command, made a report entitled Under the Situation of Reform and Opening Up, Spare No Effort To Strengthen the Militia To Contribute To Maintaining Social Stability and Promoting Economic Development in Fujian.

After reviewing the work relating to militia reserve service in Fujian over the last seven years and speaking about his understanding of the need to strengthen the militia reserve service in a new period, he offered his opinions on how to improve the present work and for the next stage. [passage omitted]

Jinan Military Holds Party Anniversary Soiree

SK2806043891 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] On the evening of 26 June, the Jinan Military Region held a literary and art soiree of veteran cadres of the Jinan Military Region to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC at Bayi Rostrum.

Zhang Wannian, commander of the Jinan Military Region, and Song Qingwei, political commissar, and more than 1,300 cadres and soldiers attained the soiree. Also attending the literary and art soiree were Rao Shoukun, member of the Central Advisory Commission staying in Jinan, and leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, organs and the Air Force of the military region, and of the Shandong Provincial military district, including Yan Zhuo, Cai Renshan, Yang Guoping, Hao Baoqing, (Fang Xuelu), Shan Jilin, Shi Hongrui, and Yi Yuanqiu, and veteran comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Xiong Zuofang, Pan Qiqi, Zuo Qi, Zhao Bingan, Li Suiying, Ren Sizhong, Ouyang Ping, (Guan Shengzhi), Sun Yuming, (Kong Ruiyun), (Li Lanmao), and Liu Ying.

Holds Theatrical Party

SK3006051691 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] On the evening of 29 June, the Jinan Military Region held a theatrical party at Bayi Auditorium, at which, hundreds of literary and art workers as well as officers and soldiers of the army staged a large-scale song and dance performance, entitled "Our Contingent Is Like the Sun," to warmly celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

Among the leading comrades present at the party were Zhang Wannian, commander of the Jinan Military Region; Song Qingwei, political commissar of the Jinan Military Region; Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province; Gao Changli, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Liang Buting, chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Lu Maozeng, member of the CPC Central Committee living in Jinan; Rao Shoukun and Kong Shiquan, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Yan Zhuo and Lin

Jigui, deputy commanders of the Jinan Military Region; Cai Renshan, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region; Yang Guoping, Jiang Futang, Hao Baoqing, (Fang Xuelu), and Shan Jilin, leading comrades of the organs of the Jinan Military Region; Xiong Zuofang, Pan Qiqi, Zhao Bingang, Fang Zheng, (Wu Huaicai), Li Suiying, Zhang Zhi, Ren Sizhong, (Xu Hongyun), (Zhou Suizuo), (Tang Jianru), (Teng Guogui), (Sun Yumin), and (Li Daqing), veteran comrades of the Jinan Military Region; and Zhai Yongbo, secretary of the Jinan City Party Committee and mayor of Jinan City.

For this theatrical party, professional literary and art troupes of the Jinan Military Region and more than 300 persons of the military schools and the People's Liberation Army units in Jinan were assembled to participate in the performances. The performance as a whole likened the party to the beacon of the revolution voyage; warmly extolled, with songs, music, and dances, the magnificent contributions made by the CPC in socialist revolution and construction by leading hundreds of millions of soldiers and people; and voiced the common aspirations of commanders and fighters of the Jinan Military Region, that is, to follow the party forever by closely rallying around the CPC Central Committee headed by General Secretary Jiang Zemin with a view to making new contributions to defending and building the motherland.

Wu Bangguo Speaks at Shanghai Garrison Congress

OW2806144791 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 Jun 91

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] The Eighth CPC Congress of the Shanghai Garrison Command was held ceremoniously at (Yunfeng) Auditorium from 26 to 27 June. Leading member of the garrison command Zhu Xiaochu made a report to the congress, entitled: "Closely Grasp the Main Task of Party Building and Raise the Overall Building of Garrison Units to a New Level."

Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and first secretary of the party committee of the Shanghai Garrison Command, attended and made an important speech at the meeting.

Wu Bangguo pointed out: In past years, various units under the Shanghai Garrison Command struggled in unity with the people of Shanghai and made important contributions to stabilizing the overall situation and promoting construction work in Shanghai. He emphatically pointed out: In the future, it will be necessary to grasp as a fundamental task the work of strengthening party building at various levels. We should center around the general demand that we must firmly adhere to the party's absolute leadership over the army and that the party takes charge of the armed forces in compliance with the guiding ideology for party building in the new period formulated by the 13th CPC National Congress. We should strengthen party building in an all-round manner ideologically and organizationally and improve

the party's workstyle. Party organizations of units at various levels should be more unified in thinking, politically stronger and more united, and become strong leading cores which maintain closer ties with the masses.

Economic & Agricultural

Official Views Industrial Structure Adjustment

HK2806052991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 91 p 2

[Report by staff reporter Mo Xinyuan (5459 2450 0337): "Conscientiously Do a Good Job in Readjusting Industrial Structure: Interview With Wang Mengkui, Deputy Director of State Council Research Office"—place, date not given]

[Text] [Mo Xinyuan] The 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan place the readjustment of the industrial structure in an important position. Can you talk about the great significance of the industrial structural readjustment?

[Wang Mengkui] The unreasonable structure of industrial production is one of the underlying problems in our national economy. Readjusting the industrial structure is a key link in the enhancement of overall economic results, and has a direct bearing on the fulfillment of the second-step strategic objective and our country's economic development in the next century. The readjustment of the industrial structure is of profound significance in the process of development from the stage of subsistence [wen bao 3306 7394] to the new stage of more comforts in the people's lives [xiao kang 1420 1660]. Before people can get enough food and clothing, they may not have much choice in their consumption. In the process of transition to a more comfortable lifestyle, on the one hand, the agricultural population will shift to various non-agricultural industries at a quicker pace. Also, scientific and technological progress will bring about more new products and industries, and will put forward new and more urgent requirements for the basic industries and infrastructural facilities. On the other hand, with income being on the increase, people will pay more attention to the quality of consumption and become more choosy. There must be timely readjustments of the product mix and the industrial structure in line with such changes so that they can be adapted to the requirements in the new stage of economic development. In recent years, the people's income level has been on the rise, but the Engle's coefficient (which reflects the proportion of people's expenditure on food in their total consumption expenditure) remained at a high level. A major reason for this was that the product structure and industrial structure were not readjusted correspondingly, and the scope of consumption available to the people remained rather narrow. Last year's market slackness admittedly was related to the implementation of the retrenchment measures and the consequent insufficient demand, but the structural problem also was a major factor that should not be neglected. By seizing the right

time to adjust the product mix and the industrial structure, we will raise the quality of our country's economic growth to a new level.

[Mo] What main tasks are there in the current stage of industrial structure readjustment?

[Wang] Given the contradictions and problems existing in the industrial structure of our country, the tasks in the current stage of industrial structural readjustment are mainly in the following five aspects:

- Making great efforts to strengthen and develop agriculture. A population of 1.1 billion is a special fact in our national conditions. Providing sufficient food for the people in the whole country is an underlying guarantee for economic development, social stability, and national independence. At present, agriculture in our country remains rather vulnerable to weather conditions. The modernization of agricultural production and the rural economy as a whole has just begun, and in many localities it has not started yet. The "grain glut" was merely a temporary, local phenomenon. In the long run, agriculture will remain a major constraining factor in our economic development.
- Strengthening the construction of basic industries and infrastructural facilities. This will be a key link in our economic construction in the next 10 years. After stress was laid on the development of light industry in our country in the 1980's, it seems that we should now adopt an investment policy appropriately biased for the construction of basic industries and infrastructural facilities while continuing to maintain the appropriate growth of the consumer goods industries. While pointing out and solving the problem that the development of basic industries and infrastructural facilities lagged behind, we also must fully affirm the positive significance of the rapid development of the consumer goods industries and service industries in the last 10 years or so in promoting economic prosperity and improving the people's living standards. Likewise, while pointing out the problem that in the first 30 years after the founding of the PRC, heavy industry was stressed excessively, at the expense of light industry, we also must fully affirm that the painstaking efforts of a full generation of people for our country's industrialization made the necessary accumulation and laid the groundwork for today's modernization construction.
- Reorganizing, transforming, and upgrading the manufacturing industry. That is, through enterprise reorganization and technological transformation, the enterprises will raise their technological level, adjust their product mixes, enhance product quality, and better satisfy the needs in domestic and overseas markets.
- Greatly developing the construction industry. With the development of basic industries and the improvement of the people's living conditions, the construction industry will have broad prospects and will become one of the mainstay industries in our national economy. Our country's building materials industry is

rather developed, and there are rich labor resources. There are conditions for a major development of the construction industry.

—Actively developing tertiary industry, and having it make greater contributions to economic growth and to the supply of more jobs in the 1990's.

[Mo] What relations are there between the readjustment of the industrial structure and technological progress?

[Wang] A major purpose of the industrial structural readjustment is to promote technological progress. In the course of readjusting the industrial structure, it is necessary to attach great importance to technological progress. The readjustment of the industrial structure should fulfill two tasks: One is to harmonize the industrial structure and the other is to modernize or upgrade it. The harmonization of the industrial structure refers to rationalizing the industrial structure on the current technological basis, while the modernization of the industrial structure not only includes the aspect of harmonizing and rationalizing the structure, but also includes the special connotation of "upgrading" the industrial structure in correspondence with the enhancement of the general technological level in social production. Modern science and technology are developing by leaps and bounds. It is certain that technological progress will continuously bring about new products, give rise to new industries, and lead to the upgrading of the industrial structure. World economic history over the last 300 years shows that the technological revolution may bring about tremendous changes in the industrial structure and rapid socioeconomic development. This was the case with the invention and widespread application of steam engines, and the same also was true of the invention and widespread application of electric power and electronics technology. In terms of changes in the industrial structure, we may say that modernization is, in fact, the process of using advanced technology to transform old industries and create new ones, thus bringing about a leap forward of the social productive forces. The achievements in such high-tech and new technological fields as modern bioengineering, electronics information technology, automation technology, new materials, new energy sources, aeronautics, astronautics, maritime engineering, lasers, superconductors, and optical fibers already have produced or soon will produce a huge impact on the industrial structure. Therefore, it is of great importance to promote technological progress both for the readjustment of the industrial structure and for the process of modernization as a whole. In order to promote technological progress, on the one hand we need to develop high and new technologies and speed up their commercialization and industrial application; on the other hand, we need to conduct technological transformation in the existing enterprises.

[Mo] Efforts should be made in what aspects in order to advance the readjustment of the industrial structure?

[Wang] To achieve the goal of readjusting the industrial structure, in light of the present conditions, we need to

make efforts in the following four aspects: 1) We should further improve and implement the state's industrial policy, and make the readjustment of the industrial structure better embody the requirements of the state's industrial policy. 2) We need to rationalize the interest relations through continuing the in-depth reforms, and make the pattern of national income distribution and the banking, taxation, pricing, and enterprise management systems favorable to promoting the rationalization and upgrading of the industrial structure. 3) Under the conditions of opening up, we need to make use of the favorable conditions in international economic and technical exchanges, in addition to giving play to our comparative advantages in international exchanges. 4) We need to break local blockades and market barriers, establish an overall viewpoint, and better combine the initiative for local development with national coordination and harmony in economic development so that the readjustment of the industrial structure can be better linked with the reasonable distribution of the productive forces. In the process of concretely implementing these measures, we need to formulate intermediate- and long-term targets as well as short-term targets for the rationalization and modernization of the industrial structure. The intermediate- and long-term targets should be included in the five-year plan and the 10-year program, and the short-term targets should be included in the annual plans.

Statistics Show Improved Industrial Efficiency

HK0107034291 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
1 Jul 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhang Ping]

[Text] The decline in industrial efficiency since 1989 has been partially checked as a result of increased industrial output and government investment in the first five months of this year.

A report released yesterday by the State Statistics Bureau said that the nation's economy had maintained its rise last month, with industrial output posting a rise of 13.3 percent over the same period last year.

In the first five months of this year, state-owned enterprises marked a 6.1 percent rise in their taxes and profits, compared with the beginning of this year, while the cost of products dropped 0.7 percent.

The number of enterprises in the red and the total amount of business losses dropped by 1.1 and 3 points respectively.

At the same time, said the report, in the wake of industrial growth, productivity continued to increase. In the first five months, productivity (the output value per employee) in state-owned firms reached 13,539 yuan (about \$2,555), up 6.8 percent on the same period last year. Productivity in seven provinces, including Hebei, Zhejiang, Guangdong, increased by more than 10 percent.

However, experts in the State Statistics Bureau said that the country's overall economic efficiency was still poor, with output lagging behind investment and improvements in technical standards slow to come into force.

Sales tax turnover in state-owned industrial enterprises was 13.13 percent, 1.04 percent less than the same period last year.

The report also said that investments went up remarkably. In the first five months of this year, capital investment in the state-owned firms reached 57.7 billion yuan (about \$10.8 billion) and in May alone, the investment was 18.8 billion yuan (\$3.5 billion), increasing by 18.6 percent over May of last year.

Loans provided by banks also showed a continuous increase. The number of loans granted in the first five months increased 17.1 percent over the same period last year.

But officials in the State Statistics Bureau expressed their concern over the drastic increase of loan in the first five months. They say that, as a rule, the number of loans needed by businesses increases in the second half of the year. The increase should, therefore, be put under tighter control, they pointed out.

The report also showed that wages grew steadily and in the first five months the total wage bill reached 120.2 billion yuan (\$23.1 billion), increasing 15.1 percent on the same period last year. Of that, 21.2 billion yuan (\$4.1 billion) was bonus, an increase of 17 percent.

The report said that the wages in Beijing and Hainan increased by 23.8 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively, in the first five months of this year over that of last year.

Commentary Assesses Industrial Production

HK2706101591 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 21 Jun 91 p 3

["Economic Commentary" by Zhou Wanan (0719 8001 1344) and Liu Luyan (0491 7627 3601): "First, Second Half of This Year: Comments on State of China's Industrial Production"]

[Text] At a recent meeting on the business strategy and management experience of Chinese enterprises, Zhang Yanning, vice minister of the State Council's Production Commission, revealed that since the State Council adopted various measures for adjusting the intensity of retrenchment, in the first five months of this year, industrial production continued on a steadily rising trend. National industrial output value in the first five months of this year reached 415.2 billion yuan, an increase of 13.3 percent over the same period last year.

Some characteristics of industrial production in the first half of this year were:

The rate of production growth in industrial enterprises under ownership by the whole people quickened. In

1990, the output value of these enterprises increased by only 2.9 percent, but in the first five months of this year output value reached 49.84 million yuan, marking an increase of 8.9 percent and six percentage points higher than in the same period last year. The output value produced by large and medium-sized enterprises increased by 9.2 percent. This growth rate matched their dominating position in the national economy.

The rate of production in light industry also quickened, but production growth in basic industries slowed because of constraints caused by increased stockpiling of products.

As investment-related demand rebounded, the production of such capital goods as mechanical and electrical products increased rather rapidly.

Industrial production in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities increased. Localities with a larger proportion of light industry, a more developed export-oriented economy, and more developed town and township enterprises generally recorded a growth rate higher than the national average. A certain degree of growth in industrial production also was recorded in localities with a larger proportion of heavy industry, less developed foreign economic connections, and less developed town and township enterprises.

Admittedly, certain problems remain in industrial production, and a prominent problem is that of unsatisfactory economic results. The economic results of industrial enterprises did not improve along with production growth. Although the total amount of taxes and profits contributed by industrial enterprises included in the state budget exceeded that in the same period of last year, it was still out of proportion to increasing input and the expanding scale of production. Problems closely related to economic results are those of slack sales and continuously increasing product stockpiles.

To sum up conditions in various aspects of industrial production, we may find that the economic situation in our country will improve further in the second half of this year, for the following reasons:

The unfolding of "Quality, Variety, and Efficiency Year" activities in large and medium-sized enterprises is a priority task this year. At present, various central departments responsible for overall economic control and planning have formulated concrete measures, and are making efforts to coordinate their work to ensure the effective and quickest possible implementation of the 11 policy measures for invigorating enterprises. For example, some of the stockpiled commodities and materials will be sold at lower prices, and the funds retrieved from the sale of such goods will be used mostly for technological transformation. In order to bring irregular charges and levies under control rapidly, some departments and localities have decided to revoke unreasonable charges and levies that have added to the burdens on enterprises. The issue of lowering interest rates on loans also has been solved, as requested by enterprises for a long time. Other measures, such as increasing the

rate of depreciation, increasing input for technological transformation, and increasing the quota of working capital held by enterprises, also are being put into practice. Recently, the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Commission, and the State Council's Production Commission decided to lessen the depreciation terms for machinery and equipment used in the production lines of central and local enterprises by 10 percent to 30 percent, and to increase the depreciation fund for these enterprises by about 3 billion yuan. Measures also are being carried out to break "debt chains" involving enterprises, and conglomerates authorized to handle foreign trade and enjoying special budgetary treatment in state plans. The implementation of the 11 policy measures will play a positive role in improving the external environment for enterprises.

This year, the state has increased investment in fixed assets by a certain degree. Between January and April, such investment increased by 13.8 percent over the same period last year. On the other hand, wages also increased by 19.2 percent. As a result, both investment- and consumption-related demand has increased, and this is favorable for enlivening markets. In the first four months, the total volume of retail sales increased by 13.9 percent over the same period last year, and the volume of exports was up 19.8 percent. This increasing trend in domestic sales and exports is conducive to the further development of industrial production. However, it also must be noted that adjusting the production structure remains a long way from making substantial progress, and the current production structure remains unsuited to changing market demands. This will keep industrial production from growing very quickly.

The supply of energy, raw materials, and other basic means of production, as well as railway facilities and waterway transportation now is relatively sufficient. The financial and monetary situation is also rather stable and balanced. All this provides favorable conditions for industrial production in the second half of this year.

Various localities and departments have attached importance to the "Quality, Variety, and Efficiency Year" activities, and this is giving rise to a mobilizing force that will further arouse the initiative of the broad working masses to overcome temporary difficulties and strive for better results.

Tian Jiyun Delivers National 'Land Day' Speech

*OW2606122991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1100 GMT 25 June 91*

[*"Televised Speech on National 'Land Day,' Delivered by Vice Premier Tian Jiyun" on 25 June 1991*]

[Text] Beijing, 25 June (XINHUA)—Today is the national "Land Day." Five years ago today, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] adopted the "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China." For the past five years, our country's work on land administration has been strengthened

under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council. A State Council executive meeting decided to designate 25 June each year as national "Land Day," in order to raise public awareness toward the land; and to unswervingly implement the basic state policy of "greatly cherishing and rationally utilizing every inch of land and earnestly protecting arable land."

Although it has 9.60 million sq km of land, our country has a large population, low per capita share of land, and insufficient land resources for cultivation—this is the basic national condition of our country. Due to population growth, damage caused by construction use, and natural and man-made destruction, our country's per capita share of arable land was halved in the 34 years from 1952 to 1986. Currently, our country's per capita share of arable land is only one third of the per capita share of arable land in the world. With 7 percent of the world's arable land, we feed 22 percent of the world's population. This is a great achievement. However, looking at the trend of development, the acreage for per capita share of arable land will continue to shrink, and land issues will become more and more important elements that restrict our country's national economic and social development. Therefore, all cadres and people across the country must show deep awareness and full interest in the basic national conditions of our country.

Land is the basis for the survival and development of mankind. Land will remain in good conditions for lasting and continuous use and will benefit mankind, only if it is rationally utilized and protected. Major problems facing the world today, such as population, food, natural and energy resources, and the environment, are all related to land; all of these encroach upon the land. Faced with challenges from these global problems, and in order to explore ways for the survival and development of mankind, the United Nations has since 1972, adopted numerous protective measures concerning population, food, water resources, weather, and the prevention of land from turning into deserts, and utilization of renewable resources. Our country has responded to the initiatives of international organs, designated "Population Day" and "Environmental Day," and launched propaganda campaigns. Therefore, the designation of the national "Land Day" and the strengthening of propaganda and education on land protection, suit the basic national conditions of our country, and are important measures for further strengthening work on land administration.

The Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC listed efforts to "rationally utilize land," "carry out family planning," and "protect the environment" as basic state policies in the Resolution on the Outline of the 10-Year Program on National Economic and Social Development and the "Eighth Five-Year Plan." Propaganda on carrying out family planning and environmental protection were launched many years ago. However, we still have to strengthen propaganda on land protection. People's governments at all levels and people across the country should enthusiastically go into action, be fully aware of

the sharp situation and potential crisis facing our country's land issue, enhance awareness toward land and land protection, and combat all illegal activities regarding wanton occupation and indiscriminate use of land.

The great strength of the socialist modernization cause is vested among the masses, and 9.60 million sq km of land is the base upon which the Chinese Nation can soar. By strengthening land administration, we are presently making contributions to a great cause that benefits future generations. People's governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership, actively support work on land administration, and strive to continuously progress the undertaking of land administration in our country.

Commentator's Article

HK2606115391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
25 Jun 91 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Big Event Concerning Existence, Development of Entire Nation: Marking National 'Land Day'"]

[Text] The State Council recently decided to name 25 June every year national "Land Day." The decision showed that the party and the government attached great importance to the issue of land management. This was another significant decision after our country set aside "Population Day" and "Environment Day."

In recent years, the land management work in our country has been strengthened continuously and has made marked progress. In 1986, the National People's Congress promulgated our country's first land management law, the "PRC Law on Land Management," and the special functional organ—the State Land Administration Bureau, directly subordinate to the State Council—was set up. After that, land management gradually was regularized throughout the country. Land used for nonfarming purposes was screened; cases of illegal occupation of land were handled; and land disputes were settled. The tendency of decreasing farmland area in our country was checked initially. Compared with the situation five years ago, the number of cases of lawbreaking related to land use in the country decreased markedly. The annual net decrease in the area of farmland declined from 15 million mu to about 2 million mu. Substantial progress also has been made in the reform of the land management and use systems. These achievements were the outcome of the close attention paid by the party and government to land management, and also the outcome of the painstaking efforts on the part of land administration departments and other departments concerned, as well as of cadres and ordinary people.

Ours is a developing country with a rapidly growing population. Construction requires a large quantity of land resources, but we do not have sufficient reserve resources. Therefore, in general, the situation in land supply and demand remains grim. At present, the per capita area of farmland is decreasing still and already is less than 1.3 mu, or only one-ninth of that in the United

States and one-third of the world average. According to the calculation of the experts concerned, the population-bearing capacity of the farmland in our country is already very close to the critical state. This is a basic fact in our national conditions which must not be neglected. Not every citizen in our country has been aware of this "crisis" in land resources. Events of irregularly occupying and using farmland still occur from time to time in various localities, and illegal occupation of land has not been put to an end completely. Therefore, we must extensively, profoundly, and consistently conduct education over a long time on cherishing each inch of land. The establishment of "Land Day" was a major step for carrying out the basic national policy for conscientiously taking care of and reasonably making use of every inch of land and for effectively protecting existing farmland.

This year, 25 June is our country's first "Land Day" and is also the fifth anniversary of the promulgation of the "Land Management Law." In the propaganda campaign regarding the national "Land Day," we need to change the longstanding, one-sided idea among many people that our country has "vast land and rich resources," and help them understand the basic fact that the per capita quantity of farmland in our country stands at a low level. The fact and the basic national policy for land management should be made well known to all people. Governments and land management departments at various levels, while giving wider publicity to the "Land Management Law," also should take this opportunity to advance their work more strictly and conscientiously in line with the law and should ensure that land is used in line with the law.

Managing the use of land in line with the law will require efforts in many aspects. At present, prominence should be given to things in three aspects: 1) We should continue to give wider publicity to the principle of the public ownership of land, and should implement this principle conscientiously. This is the underlying condition for land management in our country. For certain historical reasons, some people now still wrongly think that "land is owned by whoever first occupies it." The phenomena of illegal land occupation and land transactions in disguised form often are related to this incorrect idea. So, it is necessary to change this idea in people's minds rapidly, through propaganda and education. 2) We should exercise unified management of urban and rural land consistently, according to the law; establish and improve land management institutions at various levels; and further rationalize the land management system. 3) We should deepen reform of the land use system. We have acquired a lot of good experience in advancing this reform both in the aspect of establishing the compensatory land use system in cities and in the aspect of adopting the system for managing house sites in the countryside. Various localities should conscientiously sum up and promote this experience. The reform of the land use system is aimed not only at increasing revenue for local governments at various levels; more importantly, it is aimed at gradually forming the land management and transfer mechanisms that are in keeping with

the socialist planned commodity economy and thus bringing land management in our country into an orderly condition and a benign cycle.

Land management is a job related to a wide range of work and is apt to give rise to various contradictions. Leaders and functional departments concerned at various levels should approach this issue from the high plain of our national existence and development, fully understand the difficulties in land management, and provide effective support and cooperation for this work. Only when they make concerted efforts, with one heart and one mind, can a new situation be created in our country's land management work.

Report on Land Problems Focuses on Ecology

HK2706052191 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN
BAO in Chinese 31 May 91 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Ma Yijun (7456 1763 6511):
"Always Keep Engels' Aphorism in Mind: Seventh
Report on Land Problem in China"]

[Text] In his well-known epic, Homer, the blind poet of the Mediterranean coast, predicted about 800-900 years ago: Mankind will finally bury itself. History will return to the Age of Black Iron from the Gold, Silver, and Bronze Ages.

The prediction has unfortunately come true in his hometown—ancient Greece. After creating unprecedented and brilliant human civilizations, ancient Greece finally declined and fell, a result of the man-made destruction of the ecological environment and land resources.

Are the Chinese people paying sufficient attention to this historical fact today?

We have learned to overcome phenomena such as "being blindly optimistic about the future" and "being self-important." The sense of crisis has finally made the Chinese people understand the profound meaning of Engels' following remarks: We should not be intoxicated with our victories over nature. To each of our victories, nature has retaliated upon us.

We should point out that we have done many stupid things in maintaining our ecological environment. For this reason, we have to make even greater efforts today in order to make up for our losses. Perhaps it is not too late for us to awaken today.

"The greater the efforts made by man, the higher the output produced by land." Man's predatory use has speeded up the land's deterioration. Today, people are beginning to understand that the land is giving up its offering with restraint and in accordance to a certain law. Therefore, under the yellow-card warning that the "soil's organic substance is being rapidly lost," construction of ecological agriculture was started on the Nenjiang Plain of Heilongjiang Province. The people of Qiqihar shouted the slogan, "Building a system of benign cycle of the land and ecological environment."

Through years of struggle, they ended the history of continuous losing of the organic substance of soil. In 1990, their grain output reached a record high, which was 639 million kg higher than the record set in 1984. "The land also has its feeling." During the interview, this reporter heard people saying this. The relations between "man" and "land" were destroyed in the past, and now the Chinese are working hard to resume their "affection for nature." Mr. (Paul Mecherle) [bao luo mi qie er 0202 5012 4717 0434 1422], chief of the World Food Program [WFP] public affairs and propaganda section, visited Beipiao and Jianping, Liaoning Province last September. He inspected the "No. 2772 soil erosion control project," which was assisted by the United Nations. Four years ago, UN officials selected Beipiao and Jianping for developing the project. This was because they were typical areas with vast pieces of barren and desolate land.

However, in as little as four years, great changes have taken place there. We can see from the hills that there are forests and grasslands everywhere, among them there are numerous ladder-shaped ditches and dams built by the peasants. People can hear birds and cicadas singing on the rocky hills where there was not even an inch of grass before. Everywhere there is vitality and hope. To conclude his assessment, Mr. (Dawson) [dao sen 6670 2773], chief of the UN section responsible for project assessment, wrote: "The scale of China's No. 2772 project is so big and its quality so good that I can hardly find the same in the nearly 100 countries I have ever visited and from the more than 50 projects which have been approved. It is a good example. I have every reason to believe that this is the best of all the projects the WFP has assisted in recent years."

Fighting local tyrants, sharing the land, and building houses on it meant the first emancipation, or a revolution. Now the crisis of the yellow land is forcing the peasants of this generation to leave the land and move to the mountains in order to release more land for grain production. In Laiwu, Shandong Province, as the area of cultivated land is shrinking year by year since the founding of the state, the per capita possession of land is only 0.79 mu at present. The peasants there are hardly able to support themselves. For this reason, they have begun moving to the mountains. This means another revolution, or another emancipation. At the beginning, the peasants were reluctant to do so. The older peasants were afraid the geomantic omens might change, while the younger ones were paying more attention to their material benefits. The government educated them and explained the policy. Anyone who moved to the mountains would benefit. They could use the land without

compensation to grow crops and could contract the land on favorable terms. Their agricultural taxes, as well as the fees for using the land to build houses, would be reduced or remitted. Although the peasants did not have much cultural knowledge, they accepted these conditions very quickly. Since 1978, a total of more than 14,000 peasant households from 150 villages have moved to the mountains, releasing 5,500 mu of cultivated land and adding more than 11 million yuan to their annual income. Laiwu will continue to help the peasants move out from 320 villages, which is expected to release 43,000 mu of land.

According to a State Land Administration Bureau analysis, by 2000, if the country's 190 million peasant households have carried out the fixed-quota village and town construction plan, more than 20 million mu of land will be released, almost as large as half of Liaoning Province's cultivated land.

Hope comes from disappointment. In view of the fact that the area of cultivated land is reducing, a series of laws and regulations on the land problem have been worked out one after another, such as the "State Land Administration Law," the "Regulations on the Recultivation of Land," and the "Regulations on Taxes for the Use of State Land." These laws and regulations on land will play an important role in China's land administration.

Su Shi, of the Song Dynasty, said: The state must work out three major plans, namely, the long-term plan for generations, the plan for the current period, and the plan for the day. China's 9.6 million square kilometers of land is the basic guarantee for food and clothing of 1.1 billion people. Therefore, it is planned that many generations of Chinese people will treasure the land.

At the recent Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, the rational use of land, family planning, and environmental protection were solemnly put on the list of China's basic national policies. This means a hope, and an alarm as well. Just as a geographer pointed out, we should no longer regard the land under our feet as "the bosom of the mother," which can release an unlimited quantity of heat. Our "mother" is reaching the limit.

But we hope we will always bear in mind Engels' aphorism and hope that Homer's prediction will never come true on our land.

There is only one earth in this world, and China has only this limited land.

East Region

Anhui's Lu Rongjing Inspects Floods in Chuxian

OW2706232291 Hefei Anhui People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] While conducting investigations and studies in Chuxian Prefecture yesterday, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, said that party organizations at all levels throughout the province should strengthen party building and ideological and political work; develop our political advantages and the superiorities of socialism in anti-flood rescue operation; fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people; mobilize the forces of all sectors in the society as much as possible; muster courage; lift up spirits; rely on the masses; work in an independent and self-reliant manner; and wage a hard struggle in developing production and rebuilding homes.

At 0430 yesterday, Lu Rongjing arrived in Chuzhou from another city. At 0800, despite his fatigue on the road, he began to conduct investigations and studies. He and his entourage visited peasant households and construction sites; inspected the extent of disasters; heard briefings; held cordial talks with cadres and masses of the disaster-stricken areas; inquired about their well-being; and encouraged them to combat disaster and reap a bumper harvest.

In the afternoon, he delivered an important speech at the discussion meeting of party cadres at provincial, prefectural, county, district, township and village levels held in Quanjiao County. Lu Rongjing said: This year Anhui encounters serious disasters rarely seen in history. The current struggle against disaster is a rigorous test for party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members, as well as cadres and masses throughout the province. Facts show that damages are small in places that have done a good job of building highly combat-worthy party organizations; that people would suffer less losses in places with capable party branches; and that the ability to combat disaster is greater in places where adequate services are provided and the collective economy is strong.

In the current struggle against disaster, grass-roots party organizations at all levels throughout the province have acted as fighting bastion, and the many Communist Party members have acted as vanguards and models. They have performed many moving deeds, and contributed to the initial success in the anti-flood rescue operation. [Words indistinct] socialism is good. The more the people place their faith in us, the more we should show concern for and share weal and woe with the masses.

Lu Rongjing said: There are many favorable conditions in the current struggle to combat disaster and conduct rescue operations. We should seize the favorable opportunity, stay alert, fear no hardships, and refrain from idling. Based on the results achieved in the previous stage, we should further

clarify our thinking about combating disasters and conducting rescue operations, and promptly engage in production to provide for and help ourselves.

Lu Rongjing stressed that all organizations at all levels should pay attention to and do a good job of propaganda work. The more difficult the situation, the more we need to pluck our courage; bolster our confidence; reach out to the masses and the grassroots; discover, sum up the experience of, commend, and publicize typical cases; actively cultivate a healthy atmosphere; and encourage the people throughout the province to work dauntlessly in unity to reap a bumper harvest in a year of serious natural disasters.

Anhui Governor Fu Xishou on Serious Flood Losses

HK0107110891 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 29 Jun 91 p 1

[By Yao Hsin-pao (1202 2946 0202): "Anhui Governor Fu Xishou Speaks on Anhui's Serious Disaster Conditions"]

[Text] Shanghai, 28 Jun (WEN WEI PO)—Anhui Province's Governor Fu Xishou used the word "extraordinary" twice in describing the serious floods currently plaguing his province: The first is for the extraordinarily early arrival of the flood season, which is more than a month early than in previous years. The second is for the extraordinarily vast amount of water brought by the floods which has affected more than half the land and some 30 million people in the province.

Fu Xishou has just returned from the forefront of the flood control battle and has taken advantage of a slight retreat in the water level to come to Shanghai for official business. He appeared very worried as the conditions in the disaster area weighed heavily on his mind.

He said: The losses caused by the floods are very serious. Some 350,000 mu of land in the six flood diversion areas are now under water and not a single grain will be harvested. Because of the extended rainy season and the vast amount of rain water this year, the rainfall in some areas after three days of downpour was as high as 300 millimeters. In one particular area, over 100 mm of rain was recorded after an hour.

As a result, in so far as agriculture is concerned, inland losses are far higher than those in the flood diversion area. Initial estimates put the province's summer crop harvest for this year at least 40 percent lower than last year's (Note: Last year's summer wheat production was 12.1 billion jin). Fortunately, there was not a single casualty among the more than 2 million people in the flood diversion areas during the mass evacuation.

Fu Xishou said: While the flood condition may be easing, it is far from over. The tally on losses in human lives and property is still going on. At present, the provincial government's most urgent problem is to resolve the question of food, drinking water, medical care, and disease prevention for the people in the

disaster area. When he left Hefei for Shanghai on 23 Jun, the province had already allocated 10.5 million kg of relief food to the different disaster areas, while more than 100 medical teams made up of personnel from all over the province are also headed for the disaster areas. A large number of relief goods, such as alums, greased blankets, lumber and bamboo, plastic sheets, nails, and electric wires, are also being delivered continuously to these regions. Except for a few left to man the offices, provincial level responsible persons have all gone to the most seriously afflicted areas to organize the rescue and relief operations.

The governor is not only concerned with the destruction that has already taken place in Anhui. According to him, in the past, the rainy season in Anhui Province was concentrated in July and August. Because of the strange weather condition this year, the situation in the next two months remains very unpredictable and it will be hard to say whether it will be wet or dry. Therefore, all localities in the province have been mobilized to prepare for either drought or floods in the coming days.

Anhui Implements Flood Diversion System

OW2706043391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0132 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Hefei, June 27 (XINHUA)—In the peak days of the mid-June floods, east China's Anhui Province used its flood diversion storage areas to curb the floods, an act which was called "giving up a pawn to save a chariot" by the local people and seen as a great success in reducing losses.

In mid-June, Anhui Province experienced its heaviest rainstorms, causing the Huaihe River, one of the seven largest rivers in the country, to rise to its highest level since 1949. The water level ran abreast to the dikes and dams.

To prevent the dikes and dams from being damaged, the provincial government decided to open six flood diversion and storage zones that were especially designed to curb flooding and reduce flood induced losses.

The flood prevention measures were viewed as a great success—by sacrificing 27,333 ha of crops within the zones, the embankments and dams of Huaihe River were safeguarded, sheltering more than 667,000 ha of farmland and 20 million lives. All the 228,000 people in the zones had been moved to high ground before the river water was diverted.

The local governments have formulated policies to compensate those people for their losses, local officials said.

During the past four decades, the central and local governments have paid special attention to the harnessing of the Huaihe River, which used to bring about serious calamities to the local people during the previous centuries.

Twenty-two flood diversion and storage zones have been built along the river as part of the flood prevention system, and "safety islands" have been built within the

zones to shelter people when these zones are used to accommodate flood water in case of emergency.

If the action had not been taken, the officials said, the dikes and dams would probably have broken and the people living in the flood diversion and storage zones would also have lost their lands and homes and even their lives.

Flooding in Anhui, Jiangsu Discussed

HK2206025291 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
22 Jun 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Liang Chao]

[Text] More than 400 people have been killed in the recent floods caused by heavy rain in the Huaihe River region of East China's Anhui and Jiangsu provinces.

Though the total losses caused by the Huaihe River flood disaster are still under investigation, the preliminary estimate is that it has exceeded four billion yuan (\$750 million), officials from the State Flood Control Headquarters said.

They also confirmed that East China's Anhui Province had been hard hit by continuous torrential rains between May 18 and June 19, when the total rainfall exceeded 300 millimetres in two-thirds of the provincial counties.

To protect lives and property along the Huaihe River, the government had to divert part of the flood from the river's mainstream at Anhui's Wangjiaba dam from June 15-19 when the water level rose to one metre above the danger mark, according to Yang Zhenhuai, Minister of Water Resources and also Deputy Commander of the State Flood Control Headquarters.

This—the first flood diverting operation conducted in one of China's seven largest rivers since 1985—was "a normal measure taken to cope with the flood under the circumstances," Yang said in an interview with CHINA DAILY yesterday.

And he confirmed that no casualties had been caused during the diverting operation, adding that about 200,000 residents living in and around the flood-diversion area had been taken to safety before the action.

The successful diversion of flood water from the swollen Huaihe River saved a large populated area which includes coal mines, power stations, railways, more than 670,000 hectares of farmland and 10 million people in Anhui, Jiangsu and Henan Provinces, Yang pointed out.

"The diverting might be done again if such a flood-peak reoccurred," Yang added.

By now the more than 200,000 residents living in the flood-diversion area or the surrounding regions have been re-settled in safer areas through the joint efforts of local authorities, anti-flood agencies and the People's Liberation Army.

As a result of the flood-diversion, a total of 24,000 hectares of cultivated land had been inundated, Yang said.

Fortunately, local houses were not submerged because they were built on higher ground at the same height as the dam, in accordance with the original design which allowed inundation in case of emergency, officials said.

Yang promised that the government will pay for the farmland losses owned by farmers who have given up their own interests to protect others.

Jiangsu's Shen Daren Inspects Flooding in Jurong
OW2806143891 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO
in Chinese 20 Jun 91 p 1

["Provincial and Military Leaders Inspect Flood Ravages in Jurong; Army and People United in Bravely Combating Flood"—XINHUA RIBAO headline]

[Excerpts] Upon learning that the province had been struck by exceptionally serious flooding, whose intensity rarely has been seen in the past 100 years, the vast number of officers and men of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) stationed in Jiangsu spared no effort in throwing themselves into the fight against the flood and in draining flooded fields. Yesterday, Shen Daren, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhang Zongde and Sui Shengwu, respectively chief of staff and deputy director of the political department of the Nanjing Military Region; and Zhang Zhaoxun, standing committee member of the provincial party committee and commander of the Jiangsu Military District, went to Jurong County to inspect the flood situation and to express their sincere solicitude to the officers and men and local cadres and masses who are on the frontline of flood fighting.

From 12 to 14 June, Jurong County experienced an average daily rainfall of 330 millimeters; the water level of the Jurong He, Chishan Dam, and other small- and medium-sized reservoirs reached record highs and many embankments were in jeopardy. Army units stationed there promptly organized officers and men to rush to the frontline of flood fighting and, despite of the rain, worked round the clock to deal with emergencies. [passage omitted]

After hearing briefings from responsible comrades of the city and county party committees and military subdistrict, Comrade Shen Daren, on behalf of the provincial party committee and government, expressed gratitude to the vast number of PLA officers and men who contributed greatly to safeguarding the safety of the people and their property. He said: Immediately after our province was hit by floods, comrades in the army units sprang into action to deal with the emergencies. They went to those areas whose conditions were the most dangerous and difficult, thus displaying their true qualities as the people's own army and further enhancing the close ties between the army and the people. Chief of Staff Zhang

Zongde said: The party committee of the Nanjing Military Region has conducted a special study on flood-fighting; Commander Gu Hui and Political Commissar Shi Yuxiao, who are very concerned, have repeatedly inquired about this matter. They urged all army units stationed in Jiangsu to be ready for action, spare no effort in fighting the flood and dealing with emergencies, and strive alongside local comrades to minimize the ravages of the flooding. [passage omitted]

They then went to an air force base in Nanjing to visit the officers and men of a battalion who had rushed to deal with the emergency and bravely combated the flood. Tang Naitao, deputy chief of staff of the Nanjing Military Region Air Force, who was inspecting flood-fighting work there, said: The party committee of my air force unit has made unified arrangements for dealing with the emergency and all the armed units have been mobilized and are ready. Shen Daren expressed gratitude for their efforts. [passage omitted]

Addresses Anniversary Forum

OW3006141391 Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0915 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee this morning held a forum to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. The forum was attended by responsible persons of various democratic parties and the provincial federation of industry and commerce as well as non-party personages.

Chen Huanyou, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Jiangsu, presided over the forum. (Chen Mingzhi), chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League; (Zhang Chenghuan), chairman of the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; (Shi Jianzhang), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; (Gao Xuefu), honorary chairman of the provincial committee of the Jiusan Society; (Peng Sixing), chairman of the provincial committee of the Jiusan Society; (Xu Yingrui), chairman of the provincial federation of industry and commerce; (Zhou Shangyi), chairman of the provincial committee of China Zhi Gong Dang; (Tong Fu), acting chairman of the provincial committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang; (Xia Fengyin), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang; (Han Wenza), non-party personage in the province; (Wei Zhongwei), vice chairman of the provincial committee of Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party; and (Tang Nianci), chairman of the provincial committee of Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, spoke at the forum in turn.

Older comrades, who have cooperated with the CPC for many years, congratulated the founding anniversary of the CPC with profound feelings. They pointed out: The history of the past 70 years has proved that without the

CPC there would be no New China. The leading position of the CPC is determined by history and is the choice of people throughout the country, including various democratic parties and non-party personages.

The participants pledged that they would carry forward the honorable tradition of standing together through thick and thin and closely cooperating with the CPC, actively take part in and discuss state affairs under the leadership of the CPC, and make new contributions to attaining the second-step strategic objective and building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Shen Daren, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: In these celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, we will not forget people of various democratic parties and non-party personages who have fought side by side with our party for many years and made important contributions to China's revolution and construction. He said: In recent years, through joint efforts by party committees and democratic parties at various levels and by non-party personages, united front work in this province has made new developments. The CPC has further promoted its relations with various democratic parties and non-party personages. Before making major policy decisions, the provincial party committee and the provincial government solicits opinions from responsible persons of various democratic parties and non-party patriotic personages. After the convocation of any important meeting, responsible persons of various democratic parties and non-party personages are promptly informed of the results. People of various democratic parties and non-party personages have also actively taken part in and discussed state affairs with a high sense of responsibility and offered lots of advice and suggestions. They have effectively developed the role of democratic parties and non-party personages in taking part in and supervising state affairs, and promoted democratic and scientific ways of making policy decisions. He expressed his hope that everyone would offer advice and suggestions and make contributions to the building of the two civilizations in this province and promoting reform and opening to the outside world. He asked everyone to supervise and assist the work of the provincial party committee and the provincial government and called on all to work with concerted efforts in order to successfully accomplish various tasks in the province.

Sun Han, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] Committee; Luo Yunlai, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Sha Renlin, head of the United Front Work Department of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee, attended the forum.

Chen Huanyou at Jiangsu Flood Emergency Meeting

OW2806100091 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
18 Jun 91 p 1

["At Emergency Meeting for Joint Flood Control in Taihu Area Chen Hanyou Stresses: Attach Close Attention to Flood Control and Painstakingly Organize People

to Do So in Unity" by Jiang Ximin (3068 6932 3046) and Ding Xiangrong (0002 4382 2837)]

[Text] "Party committees and governments at various levels should make efforts to control floods and combat natural disasters as the central task at present. They should be mentally prepared against serious natural disasters for a long time to come and urgently mobilized people to do this work. Cadres at various levels should take up responsibility in this regard and painstakingly organize people to work hard in unity in order to achieve success in controlling floods and combating natural disasters in the Taihu area." These are requirements set by Governor Chen Huanyou at an emergency meeting held today for joint flood control in the Taihu area.

Jiangsu Province's Taihu Area covers the three cities of Suzhou, Wuxi, and Changzhou, and parts of Zhenjiang and Nanjing. It consists of 16 counties (cities), which have a total population of 13.8 million and 13.3 million mu of cultivated land. The marketable grain produced in this area accounts for one-fourth to one-third of the province's total, this area's total industrial and agricultural output value for 45 percent, and its revenues for 50 percent. So the Taihu area holds an important position in economic construction in our province and even in the country. Since the beginning of the rainy season this year, torrential rains have hit the Taihu area one after another. From 20 April on, the average water level in the Taihu area has been higher than the warning level, which has seldom been seen in the past. According to meteorological analysis, torrential or heavy torrential rain may hit the area again and cause serious waterlogging and floods.

Governor Chen Huanyou pointed out at the meeting: This emergency meeting is held at a time when we are faced with serious floods, waterlogging, and natural disasters. To combat the more serious floods and waterlogging that may occur, party committees and governments at various levels must make efforts to control combat natural disasters as the central task at present. They should fully understand the serious situation in this regard and take problems and difficulties in flood control seriously rather than lightly. They should be mentally prepared against serious floods and natural disasters for a long time to come and not have the idea of leaving things to chance. They should strengthen their organization and leadership, and take up their responsibility in this regard. They should exercise unified leadership and strengthen their sense of organization and discipline. Every possible effort should be made to ensure the carrying out of priority tasks and the safety of people's lives and property. It is necessary to ensure that transport facilities are available, and that key industrial and mining enterprises operate and produce as usual. Localities should rely on their own efforts to get materials for flood control. Various relevant provincial-level departments should go all out to support localities in this regard. In making joint efforts to control flood in the Taihu area, people should act in the spirit that "when one place is hit by floods, all other places should lend a helping hand." Taking the overall situation into account,

they should cooperate fully with one another and work in unity to control floods. Efforts should be made to publicize advanced deeds in controlling floods and combating natural disasters in order to enhance the morale of the cadres and masses.

In conclusion, Governor Chen Huanyou stressed: While organizing people to control floods and combat natural disasters, we should also mobilize forces in various quarters to do a better job in this year's autumn harvest to make up for the summer harvest and to strive to reduce the flood-causing losses of summer crops to the minimum.

Shandong's Jiang Chunyun at Anniversary Party

SK2906133591 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Excerpt] On the evening of 28 June, the provincial gymnasium was brilliantly illuminated, imbued with singing, and permeated with a cheerful and warm atmosphere. The province and Jinan City ceremoniously held a grand theatrical party to warmly mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. Some party, government, and army leading comrades were present at the party and were also seated on the rostrum. They included Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhang Wannian, commander of the Jinan Military Region; Song Qingwei, political commissar of the region; Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the provincial government; Gao Changli, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Liang Buting, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Li Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Lu Maozeng, member of the CPC Central Committee living in Jinan; Su Yiran and Kong Shiquan, members of the Central Advisory Commission living in Jinan; Li Farong, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission living in Jinan; Tan Fude and (Wang Huaiyuan), Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee; Liu Peng and Liu Zhongqian, vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Chengwang, Wang Runzhai, Zhu Yongshun, and Sun Shuzhi, Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Shufang, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, and Yan Qingqing, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Ma Shizhong and Song Fatang, vice governors of the provincial government; Xu Wenyuan and Ding Fangming, vice chairman of the provincial committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Yan Zhuo, deputy commander of the Jinan Military Region; Lin Jigui, deputy commander of the region and concurrently commander of the air force of the region; Cai Renshan, deputy political commissar of the region; Yang Guoping, chief of the staff of the region; Hao Baoqing, director of the logistics department of the region; Yang Hanwen, political commissar of the air force of the region; (Huang Xuelu), deputy director of the political department of the region; Yu Peigao, president of the provincial higher people's court; Zang Kun, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; some veteran comrades of the province, including (Zang Jingtao), Song Yimin, Zhu Qimin, and Han Bangju,

special advisers to the provincial government; and Zhao Lin, Gao Keting, Qin Hezhen, Wang Jinshan, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Zhang Zhusheng, Wang Baomin, (Wang Jin), Zhou Xingfu, Li Zijing, Tian Haishan, Bai Yanbo, Liu Yong, Sai Feng, Feng Lejin, Li Guangde, and Chen Fengjiu; and veteran comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Pan Qiqi, Zuo Qi, Zhao Bingang, Fang Zheng, Li Suiying, Zhang Zhi, Ou Yangping, and Xu Chunyang; and Zhai Yongbo, secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee and mayor of the city. [passage omitted]

At Publication Ceremony

SK2906123691 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] An album of revolutionary war pictures entitled *Light of Yimeng*, conscientiously collected by the Propaganda Department of the Linyi Prefectural party committee and the Shandong Pictorial Office, was formally published. A ceremony for the maiden publication of the album was held in Jinan on 28 June.

The album has more than 440 pictures collected from various places. The album vividly and generally reveals the glorious history of the Yimeng revolutionary base in which the party, the government, the army, and the people fought bravely and cooperatively; their heroic spirit; and their immortal achievements.

Comrade Gu Mu wrote a preface for the album. Shu Tong wrote the name of the album. Leading Comrades Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Liang Buting, Li Zhen, Wang Huaiyuan, Lin Ping, Ding Fangming, Zhao Lin, Gao Keting, and Qin Hezhen attended the ceremony.

Attends Party Building Rally

SK3006033691 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] The commendatory rally on party building held by the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee for marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC ceremoniously opened in Jinan on the morning of 29 June. Attending the rally were Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province; Gao Changli, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Tan Fude and Wang Huaiyuan, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee; Liu Peng, vice chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the province; and Lu Maozeng, vice chairman of the provincial committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Also attending the rally were secretaries of party committees of the counties, cities, and districts advanced in the rural party building work; representatives of advanced party branches, excellent Communist Party

members, and excellent party affairs workers; and [words indistinct] of various city and prefectural party committees.

Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the rally. Tan Fude, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the organizational department of the provincial party committee, read out the decision of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee with regard to naming and commending counties, cities, and districts advanced in the rural party building work, advanced party branches, excellent Communist Party members, and excellent party affairs workers.

Amid a lively melody, provincial leading comrades issued certificates of merits and honor to representatives of advanced collectives and excellent individuals. Some 150 Young Pioneers in Jinan City delivered a congratulatory message to the rally.

Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, made a speech at the rally. On behalf of the provincial party committee, he first extended warm congratulations to the advanced units and individuals receiving commendation, and extended cordial greetings and lofty respects to party organizations at all levels throughout the province and to the vast numbers of Communist Party members and party affairs cadres fighting on all fronts of the province.

In his speech, Zhao Zhihao spoke highly of the role played by party organizations at all levels and by the vast numbers of Communist Party members throughout the province before and after the founding of the PRC and during each and every historical stage. Comrade Zhao Zhihao stressed in his speech: During the new historical stage, party building must be carried out in line with the party's political line, and must be geared to the party's political line. At the present, we must persist in the one central task and the two basic points, and must regard the fulfillment of the party's basic line and the development strategy as the basic starting point and ending point of party building. To strengthen party building, we must first strengthen the building of party ideology and party work style, arm the whole party with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and educate all comrades of the party to firmly embrace the consciousness of founding the party for the public and being in power for the people so that our party may preserve the revolutionary youth and vigor forever.

Zhao Zhihao pointed out: To strengthen party building, we must exert great efforts in implementation of work. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province should explore ways to carry out the work in a realistic manner by centering on the theme of how to enhance the fighting capacity of party organizations. Zhao Zhihao called on party organizations at all levels to regard party building as a major event, to put party building on a very important position, and to concentrate efforts on grasping party building in a down-to-earth manner, just

as the commended advanced counties do. Party organizations at all levels and the vast numbers of party members in the province should take the advanced counties as examples, should pioneer the road of advance, and should work hard to make even greater contributions to fulfilling the great cause of the four modernizations and to building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The rally successfully concluded amid the majestic sound of The Internationale.

Shandong's Zhao Zhihao at Anniversary Party

SK2806035191 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] On the morning of 27 June, more than 1,200 veteran party members and cadres of the provincial-level organs held a literary and art get-together at Shandong Theater in Jinan to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. This get-together was cosponsored by the Organization Department of the provincial party committee, the Veteran Cadres' Bureau of the provincial party committee, and the work committee for organs under the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

Provincial leading comrades, including Zhao Zhihao, Li Zhen, Tan Fude, Wang Huaiyuan, Wang Chengwang, Zhu Yongshun, and Sun Shuzhi, and provincial veteran comrades, including Qin Hezhen, Xu Leijian, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Wang Baomin, Wang Xing, Zhou Xingfu, Li Sijing, Tian Haishan, Bai Yanbo, Liu Yong, Sai Feng, Sun Hanqing, Feng Lejin, and Chen Fengjiu, attended the get-together.

At the get-together, a chorus of the provincial university for old people, formed by 100 veteran party members and cadres who once participated in the revolution before the liberation sang songs "Socialism Is Good," and "In the Field of Hopes" to eulogize the party and socialism, and to praise the new life.

Shandong Conference on Economic Crimes Held

SK2806035291 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Addressing the provincial work conference on dealing blows to economic crimes, Gao Changli, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Political Science and Law Committee, particularly stressed: It is necessary to grasp the work of comprehensively controlling economic crimes just as we did in improving social security. Comprehensive control is an effective measure for preventing and reducing the number of economic crime activities and is the only way out.

The provincial work conference on dealing blows to economic crime activities was held in (Linzhi District) in Zibo City on 25-27 June. In line with the spirit of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, and

the sixth plenary session of the fifth provincial party committee, the conference summed up and exchanged experiences in dealing blows to economic crimes, further studied the issue of how to continuously deepen the struggle against economic crimes, and purposefully proposed some new countermeasures and measures.

In his speech, Gao Changli said: Our province's work of dealing blows to economic crimes has been carried out in close connection with the central task of stabilizing the situation and developing the economy, investigated and handled a group of serious economic criminals in line with the law, recovered economic losses for the state and collectives, and guaranteed the smooth progress of reforms, opening up and economic construction. In addition, this has manifested the strong determination to fight corruption in the party and government.

Gao Changli pointed out: Comrades at all levels must consider dealing blows to economic crimes as a very urgent task and must grasp it firmly and well. He stressed in particular: The basic point and the resting point of dealing blows to economic crimes is to support and protect reforms and opening up and to promote economic development. The viewpoints of concentrating efforts on dealing blows to economic construction at the expense of dealing blows to economic crimes, and of thinking that dealing blows to economic crimes will affect reforms, opening up and the development of production are one-sided, and therefore, must be resolutely corrected.

At the end of this speech, Gao Changli pointed out: In fighting corruption and dealing blows to economic crimes, we must adopt a resolute attitude, have a good command of policies, and manage things strictly in line with law. It is necessary to draw clear lines of demarcation between crimes and non-crimes; legal and illegal acts; discipline violations and law violations; discipline and law violations and miscalculations in work; discipline and law violations with failure to fully understand policies, to promote economic and enterprise invigoration, and to safeguard the implementation of reforms, opening up, and economic development.

Shanghai's Wu Bangguo at Park Inauguration

OW2706213091 Shanghai People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 26 Jun 91

[By Jiang Xiaoqing; from the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] At the foot of the Longhua Pagoda, a memorial park was built where people can pay homage to revolutionary martyrs. The construction of the park was brought up as early as 1984 and had the approval of the party Central Committee and the State Council. Comrade Jiang Zemin, still in his capacity as secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, held a special meeting on the project with his deputy secretaries. Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, both veteran proletarian revolutionaries, inscribed for the Longhua Martyrs Cemetery and the Longhua Martyrs Memorial

Hall. General Secretary Jiang Zemin also wrote an inscription for the Longhua Martyrs Monument which reads "Serve the people loyally without fear of shedding one's own blood."

Today, Wu Bangguo, secretary of the municipal party committee, and Chen Guodong, chairman of the municipal advisory commission, inaugurated the Longhua Martyrs Cemetery, Longhua Martyrs Monument, and Longhua Martyrs Memorial Hall. The inaugural ceremony, presided over by Chen Tiedi, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, began amidst a majestic national anthem.

Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor, gave a speech. He said: Shanghai is the birthplace of the Communist Party of China. Many leaders and noted activists of our party conducted revolutionary activities in Shanghai at one time or another. Shanghai residents, under the party's leadership, waged a long and valiant struggle to topple the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism. The 30 May Movement of 1925, whose shock waves went beyond the boundaries of the country as well as the three armed uprisings by Shanghai workers, had far-reaching ramifications in the Chinese revolutionary history. Many outstanding communists and revolutionaries gallantly sacrificed themselves for the revolutionary cause, shedding their warm blood on the soil of Shanghai. The revolutionary pioneers' bravery in the face of death inspired a generation of communists and warm-blooded youths to carry on an heroic and unyielding struggle against a dark reactionary rule and eventually won victory for the Chinese people. Their revolutionary spirit will certainly also inspire our generation to work toward the magnificent goal of socialist modernization.

Huang Ju said: As Longhua has preserved tall mountains through thousands of years, our martyrs' spirit will live on forever. Today, as we gather here to pay homage to and recall the glorious feats of our revolutionary martyrs, we are reminded of our historical mission. We must carry on the work left by them. We must be firm in our revolutionary faith and adhere to the party's basic line. Under the party Central Committee's leadership, we must fearlessly blaze new trails and selflessly work for the realization of the second-step strategic goal, the revitalization of Shanghai, and the development of Pudong. In this way, we will be able to measure up to the heroic city of Shanghai and the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the party and the country.

After the speech, Comrades Wu Bangguo, Chen Guodong, and others presented baskets of flowers to the martyrs monument and toured the memorial hall and the site where the martyrs were executed.

The Longhua Martyrs Memorial Park was formerly the site of the Kuomintang Songfu Garrison Headquarters. Thousands of communists and revolutionaries were jailed and killed here. Today, the ruins of the old arches, prisons, telephone booths, and guardhouses, as well as

the place where more than 20 martyrs laid down their lives and their burial ground are still kept in the park, which is one of the better preserved revolutionary sites in the country.

Municipal leaders Zhang Dinghong, Mao Jingquan, Zhao Qizheng, Wang Liping, Zhao Xingzhi, Li Jiahao, and Xie Xide were present at today's inaugural ceremony. Also attending the ceremony were responsible persons of military units stationed in Shanghai and the Shanghai Armed Police Corps, as well as veteran comrades, responsible persons of various democratic parties and mass organizations, and family members of martyrs.

Addresses Anniversary Rally

OW3006064691 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 29 Jun 91

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee ceremoniously held a rally to mark the 70th founding anniversary of the CPC at the Exhibition Center today. Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, made an important and lengthy speech at the meeting. Fifty-five party organizations, including the Jiangnan Shipbuilding Works, were named as advanced grass-roots party organizations, while 100 party members including comrade (Song Le) were commended as outstanding communist party members. The commemorative meeting was presided over by Mayor Huan Ju, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee. At the meeting, Chen Tiedi, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, cited the decision of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee concerning naming advanced party organizations and commending outstanding CPC members of Shanghai Municipality.

In his address, Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, first expressed his respect for the advanced grass-roots party organizations and the outstanding party members in various fronts who have made prominent contributions to the socialist modernization and rejuvenation of Shanghai. He pointed out: These grass-roots party organizations and communist party members have put into effect the party's aim in serving the people wholeheartedly with their practical actions and have added new lustre to our party's flag. On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, he also extended his cordial and festive regards and lofty revolutionary greetings to the party members of the whole municipality. During his speech, Wu Bangguo reviewed the 70-year glorious career of the CPC. He stressed: In commemorating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party, the party organizations at all levels and every party member in the municipality must understand the historic mission they shoulder, and with a high sense of historic responsibility and a sense of urgency of the times, unite, organize, and lead the masses to work hard to achieve the grand goal for the economic and social development of Shanghai. Wu Bangguo pointed

out: The key to fulfilling our historic mission lies in further strengthening party building. This is of great importance to maintaining the advancement of the party, withstanding the test of holding on to the power of the party, reform, and policy of opening up and anti-peaceful evolution, as well as to consolidating the ruling power of the party and strengthening the cohesive force and combat effectiveness of the party. He called on party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members in the municipality to unite with one heart and one mind and work hard to make contributions to building socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Jiang Zemin as its nucleus.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the municipal party committee, the standing committee, the advisory committee, the commission for discipline inspection, the people's congress, the municipal government, the political consultative committee, and party membership, as well as the leading comrades of the army units stationed in Shanghai and the armed police corps in Shanghai. Also present were the responsible persons of the party committees of various departments, committees and offices at the district and county levels, and the veteran comrades who had fought bloody battles for many years for the cause of the party, as well as the representatives of the advanced grass-roots organizations from various fronts and the outstanding party members. Today's meeting also specially invited the responsible persons of various democratic parties in Shanghai Municipality who have worked with utter devotion and shared weal and woe with the CPC over a long period of time.

Shanghai, Anhui Sign Summary on Cooperation

OW2806131891 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 Jun 91

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] A ceremony to sign the summary of talks between the Shanghai Municipal and Anhui provincial governments on further stepping up economic and technical cooperation was held at the Shanghai Building on the evening of 25 June. Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor, and Fu Xishou, deputy secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee and governor, attended the signing ceremony.

The summary points out that the 1990s are a decade crucial to the achievement of the second-step strategic objectives of modernization. In line with the principles of supplementing one another, mutual benefit, reciprocity, and common development, the two sides are ready to further expand economic cooperation and lateral economic association in five areas: First, consolidate and develop economic and technical cooperation between Shanghai and Anhui; second, Anhui Province will energetically provide services to the development of

the Pudong Development Zone and its opening to foreign investment, set up an office in Pudong, and make use of it to speed up the development of its export-oriented economy. Meanwhile, Shanghai will do its best to facilitate things for Anhui; third, they will work together to expand markets both at home and abroad; fourth, they will undertake joint development of resources; and fifth, they will step up cooperation in the fields of culture, education, public health, physical education, journalism, and publishing.

The Anhui provincial party and government delegation expressed their appreciation for the hospitality accorded them during their stay in Shanghai. They invited the Shanghai leadership to visit Anhui, which that leadership gladly accepted.

Shanghai, Zhejiang Promote Development of Pudong

OW2906051691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0245 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—The development and opening of the Pudong area of Shanghai at the mouth of the Yangtze are promoting economic integration of the entire Yangtze valley, which covers one fifth of Chinese territory.

After the central government announced the speeding up of the development and opening of the Pudong area in April last year, other areas along the Yangtze have all tried to co-operate with Shanghai so as to open wider to the outside world and to accelerate the development of their own economies.

Zhejiang Province near the mouth of the Yangtze has offered to lease its Beilun deep-water port at Ningbo to Shanghai or to run the port jointly with Shanghai. Many other coastal ports and ports on the Yangtze have also followed suit. They are trying to form the biggest oriental port group, with the Shanghai port as the center. A comprehensive shipping network has already been formed in the Yangtze valley.

Meanwhile, networks for inter-bank loans, tourism along the Yangtze, and posts and telecommunications have also been established in the valley as a result of co-operation among various provinces and Shanghai Municipality.

As the biggest industrial city in the country, Shanghai has also been trying to play a more and more important role in the economic integration in the Yangtze valley. In the past year or so, it has launched several thousand economically or technologically co-operative projects and established over 400 enterprise groups and integrated industrial production organizations jointly with other cities along the Yangtze, thus sharing its advantages in technology, management experience, information collection and finance with other parts of the Yangtze valley.

Besides co-operating with Shanghai, the provinces and cities in the Yangtze valley have also tried to co-operate

among themselves through various forms such as contract, leasing, merger, technical transfer, technical shares, setting up enterprise groups and jointly tackling technical problems.

As a result, three economic co-operation areas centered on the cities of Nanjing, Wuhan and Chongqing and covering a total of 36 cities and 23 prefectures have taken shape.

In the Wuhan economic cooperation area alone, over 800 inter-city or inter-regional economically or technologically co-operative projects were launched in 1990.

Experts noted that all the parts of the Yangtze valley are tending to be integrated to share out the work and co-operate with one another.

Zhao Baojiang, mayor of Wuhan, the second largest city in the Yangtze valley after Shanghai, said that the 1990s will be the time for "the Yangtze River cantata", and each of the administrative divisions along the river will find a proper place to play its role in the integrated economic network of the valley.

An official from the state planning commission confirmed that in the 1990s China will give strategic priority to the economic development of the Yangtze valley and will open the valley to the outside world in an all-round way to built it into an integrated and developed economic corridor.

The area of the upper reaches of the Yangtze will mainly develop the hydropower and minerals industries to serve the industrial production in the middle and lower reaches of the river.

The area of the middle reaches will give priority to developing the industries of iron and steel, petrochemicals, textiles and building materials. Meanwhile, the lower reaches will focus on the development of rising industries such as electronics, astronautics, optics and bio-engineering so as to build itself into the country's largest economic center and a base for training technical personnel and collecting economic information.

It is notable that the Yangtze valley contains over 50 percent of the country's reserves of hydraulic power and titanium, copper, mercury, tungsten, manganese and other minerals. Besides, it enjoys exceptional advantages in harbors, electric power and transportation and communications. The valley now produces about 40 percent of the country's gross industrial and agricultural output value.

More government officials and economic experts now consider the Yangtze valley as a "plane" flapping its wings to fly. They said that the Pudong area is the nose of the aircraft while Zhejiang and Jiangsu Provinces are the two wings, and other parts of the Yangtze valley as well as the Yangtze itself are the fuselage and tail.

Wang Zhonglu, deputy governor of Zhejiang Province, told XINHUA that as the economic integration and

opening of the Yangtze valley is being accelerated, the day is not far off when the "plane" will take off.

Li Zemin Attends Zhejiang Commendation Rally

OW3006134691 Hangzhou Zhejiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0900 GMT 29 Jun 91

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee held a rally this morning to commend 180 advanced grass-roots party organizations and 276 outstanding Communist Party members who achieved outstanding successes on various fronts. Li Zemin, Ge Hongsheng, Wang Qichao, Xu Xingguan, Sun Jiaxian, Xia Zhonglie, Liu Yifu and other provincial leaders presented awards to these party organizations and outstanding party members.

These party organizations and party members were nominated and selected by local authorities which have thoroughly reviewed their performance on the basis of fully adhering to the mass line and extensively listening to the views of all quarters.

Representing the provincial party committee, Wang Qichao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, congratulated those receiving awards. He said: Advanced grass-roots party organizations and outstanding party members commended today have fully demonstrated their roles as fighting fortresses and model vanguards during the course of reform, openness, and socialist modernization. They have made new contributions to the party and the people and fully reflected the shining images and outstanding characters of contemporary communists.

Comrade Wang Qichao said: To mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, the provincial party committee urges all party organizations and party members in Zhejiang to learn from these advanced grass-roots party organizations and outstanding Communist Party members and to whip up an upsurge throughout Zhejiang to reminisce about traditions, make contributions, and become qualified party members and advanced party organizations in the new period.

During the meeting, Yuan Huanmu, Shen Wenzhen, Wu Mianyan, Jiang Yutian—four representatives of the outstanding party members—reported on their advanced deeds.

Zhejiang Governor on Combating Natural Disasters

OW2806114691 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] "Governments at various levels and all departments concerned must pay great attention to the present work of preventing and combating natural disasters. We should be ideologically prepared and obtain necessary materials to fight against serious disasters." Governor

Ge Hongsheng put forward this demand when he inspected the damage caused by waterlogging in Jiashan and other localities.

Ge Hongsheng highly praised cadres and the masses in Jiashan and other localities for their determination and concerted efforts in combating natural disasters and extended his regards to cadres and the masses in the areas hit by natural disasters. He said: At present, we must place the work of combating natural disasters on the daily agenda and attach great importance to it. Agricultural and water conservancy departments should seriously analyze the damage caused by natural disasters, study how to solve the problem, and drain waterlogged land in the Hongzhou, Jiaxing, and Huzhou areas. We should strive to save early rice from waterlogging and adopt various measures to reduce damage to a minimum. We should pay particular attention to protecting seedlings of late rice and ensure a proper transplanting of late rice seedlings. Various departments concerned should promptly provide adequate electric power, diesel oil, insecticides, and other supplies for the draining of waterlogged land and fight against natural disasters. Special attention should be paid to areas seriously hit by natural disasters. We must do a solid job in combating natural disasters. In areas not hit by natural disasters, leading comrades must remain sober minded, and should properly analyze the abnormal weather condition this year and seriously inspect ponds, water reservoirs, dams, and other irrigation facilities to ensure their safety. We must not underestimate various problems and should make early preparations to combat serious natural disasters.

Ge Hongsheng said: The damage caused by natural disasters in Jiashan and other localities this year exposed two relatively prominent problems. The first is the weakness of irrigation facilities in resisting natural disasters. Facts have shown us that we must build adequate water conservancy works and raise their quality. The problem was exposed by natural disasters, but this gave us a good chance to improve our work. We must fully mobilize the masses, rely on our own efforts, and use all locally available money and manpower to speed up the building of water conservancy works with appropriate assistance from the state. We should strive to solve the problem of draining waterlogged areas in the Hangzhou, Jiaxiang, and Huzhou areas within three to five years. The second problem is the protection of grain stores from waterlogging. At present, we do not have adequate grain stores and are poorly prepared for natural disasters. Many grain stores are built in lowlands which are easily hit by waterlogging. Some do not have covering and will be easily damaged by water. We must adopt effective measures to solve those problems and must not let our grain be damaged.

Central-South Region

Xie Fei Addresses Veteran Party Members Forum

HK2906064491 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jun

[Text] The provincial party committee invited representatives of veteran party members in the area around

Guangzhou who joined the party before the War of Resistance Against Japan to a forum held at the (Zhudao) Guesthouse this afternoon to mark the CPC's 70th founding anniversary.

Zhu Senlin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and acting governor, presided over the forum.

Attending the forum were responsible members of the provincial party committee Xie Fei, (Fu Rui), et al. Ren Zhongyi, member of the Central Advisory Committee, was also present.

Provincial party committee Secretary Xie Fei addressed the forum, extending sincere greetings and the highest respect to the representatives of veteran party members.

'CPC Top Leadership' Official Praises Shenzhen

HK0107031391 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 28 Jun 91 p 2

[Dispatch by staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "Central Authorities Speak Highly of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (WEN WEI PO)—According to an authoritative source here, the CPC top leadership a few days ago gave the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone [SEZ] the highest appraisal they had ever made in the past 11 years. The leadership stated that the Shenzhen SEZ is the leader in China's efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, and a place to test, temper, and train potential leaders for the cause of reform and opening up. The CPC top leadership urged Shenzhen to draw up a long-term strategy in anticipation of Hong Kong's return to China in 1997 and to work for the common economic prosperity of both cities.

The source said an official in the CPC top leadership reviewed the work over the past 11 years in a speech he delivered a few days ago. Talking about the construction of SEZs, the official said the central authorities feel that the principles that the Shenzhen SEZ is practicing are excellent. The official said Shenzhen must be built into a complex SEZ with developed industry and agriculture, armed with advanced science and technology, and must develop an export-oriented economy serving as a window of socialist China open to the outside world.

The central authorities hold that Shenzhen, as China's first SEZ, should produce experience in reform and opening up. The SEZ is a testing, tempering, and training ground for cadres. Chinese cadres can learn very quickly there. What is more, the SEZ is a place every cadre engaged in reform and opening up must get in touch with in one form or another.

The CPC top leadership believes that Shenzhen, as a socialist SEZ, is different from Hong Kong. In substance, in Shenzhen, we are to do away with the imperfect aspects of our system. In this connection we must learn all good things from Hong Kong and the West, apply these good things to

the reality in China, and turn them into specific measures that suit China's local conditions. The SEZ is to assimilate new things from the West through all kinds of experiments, while remaining a part of socialist China. Therefore, Shenzhen is the leader in the country's efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The CPC top leadership noted: Hong Kong will become a part of China again in 1997, thus China will regain sovereignty over the territory. However, Hong Kong will retain its capitalist system. After 1997, Hong Kong should remain prosperous and Shenzhen will strive for development. The two cities are so close to each other that they should complement and support each other despite the competition between them. In this regard, the two sides should be playing different roles while helping each other forward. As far as long-term infrastructure projects are concerned, Shenzhen should give consideration to the post-1997 circumstances in Hong Kong, and make concrete analyses of actual conditions. The CPC top leadership urged Shenzhen to make more efforts to learn ways of assimilating new things from the West while retaining its status as a part of socialist China.

Deng Hongxun Attends CPC Anniversary Soiree

HK2806141691 Haikou Hainan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Yesterday evening [27 June], the provincial government organs' work committee, the Hainan Provincial Culture and Physical Culture Department, and the Hainan Television Station jointly held a large-scale televised soiree to solemnly celebrate the 70th founding anniversary of the CPC.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, government, conference of people's representatives, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee, and military district—including Deng Hongxun, Liu Jianfeng, Wei Zefang, Li Zhimin, Pan Qiongxiong, Cao Wenhua, Chen Suhou, (Wang Xuequn), Yao Wenxu, Zhang Jintao, Wang Yuefeng, Zhou Song, Hu Kai, Li Mingtian, Gong Pingqiu, and others—joined the masses in watching the performances.

The performances staged at the soiree were directed and performed by the masses themselves. A total of 36 units and more than 400 people participated in the performances, including the Hainan Provincial Military District; the South China Air Force Unit; the provincial armed police corps; various departments, bureaus, and organs directly under the provincial government; and various democratic parties. The performances staged at the soiree were varied and interesting, hailing the signal achievements of the party, as well as the successes scored in Hainan's development and construction since Hainan became a province three years ago.

At the end of the soiree, Deng Hongxun and other party and government leaders walked onstage to join the masses in singing revolutionary songs.

Hou Zongbin at Conference on Rural Party Building

HK2806130391 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on exchanging experiences in building rural grassroots party organizations was convened in Xinxiang 25-26 June.

More than 150 people—including responsible comrades in charge of rural work at various city, prefectural, and county party committees, and responsible comrades from various departments concerned—attended the conference.

Provincial party committee Secretary Hou Zongbin, provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Wu Jichuan, and other leading comrades also attended the conference. [passage omitted]

Hou Zongbin delivered an important speech at the conference. Hou said: The next decade is a crucial one in which we must carry out reform and opening up on the one hand, and oppose corruption on the other; win a complete victory in the struggle against infiltration, subversion, and peaceful evolution; concentrate our efforts on economic development; implement the strategic plan mapped out by the provincial party committee of aiming at both high and low levels; proceed from actual conditions; learn from and publicize advanced experiences by seeking truth from facts; and avoid acting blindly.

Hou pointed out: Our task with respect to building rural grassroots party organizations in the second half of this year is to concentrate our efforts on the following four aspects:

1. To elect a good secretary for each and every party branch;
2. To build a competent leading body;
3. To establish a complete set of efficient rules and regulations;
4. To explore a correct road leading to prosperity for peasants and villages.

Hou Zongbin stressed: All cities, prefectures, and counties must aim at rectifying three types of backward party branches [words indistinct], and organize and send socialist education work teams to areas plagued by instability to carry out effective work there.

Wu Jichuan made a summing-up speech at the conference. [passage omitted]

At Enterprise Work Conference

HK0107103391 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The provincial town and township enterprise work conference concluded in Anyang on 27 June. [passage omitted]

Leaders of the provincial party committee, government, and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee—including Hou Zongbin, Li Changchun, Song Zhaosu, (Cui Guanghua), and Tu Jiaji—attended

the conference. Provincial party committee Secretary Hou Zongbin and Governor Li Changchun delivered important speeches.

After analyzing our province's town and township enterprise development, Governor Li Changchun emphatically pointed out: The whole province must further unify its understanding and strengthen its sense of urgency and of mission in developing town and township enterprises. [passage omitted]

Li said: In developing town and township enterprises, we must concentrate our efforts on the following four aspects:

1. To resolutely orient town and township enterprise development to market needs and give full play to the town and township enterprise operating mechanism; [passage omitted]
2. To greatly develop the farm and sideline product processing industry and establish a mechanism capable of facilitating a benign economic development cycle; [passage omitted]
3. To give priority to collective industrial enterprise development in developing town and township enterprises and implement a joint-stock cooperative system, in which staff and workers participate, in order to expand the strength of the collective economy and enable peasants to achieve common prosperity; [passage omitted]
4. To implement the principle of proceeding from actual conditions, suiting measures to local conditions, and providing classified guidance. [passage omitted]

In his speech, provincial party committee Secretary Hou Zongbin fully affirmed Anyang's experiences in building 1 million enterprises in 1,000 villages, and encouraged all the comrades concerned to rely on themselves, work hard, live a simple life, and win more victories by overcoming the enormous difficulties ahead. Hou said: In developing town and township enterprises, we must have a sense of urgency under the new situation to forge ahead instead of falling behind. We also must have a sense of mission and strive to bring about a comfortably well-off life for our people. We must learn from Anyang by pooling everyone's efforts and should try our best to make new breakthroughs in our province's town and township enterprise development after this conference.

Guan Guangfu Discusses Ideological Education

HK0107044291 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on socialist ideological education in rural areas was held in Jingzhou 15-21 June. The meeting evaluated experience in carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas in the previous stage, and after deliberation, it arranged the education for the next stage. The meeting called on party committees and governments at all levels to deepen their understanding of the importance of the socialist ideological education in rural areas, to strengthen leadership over the work by regarding ideological education as the key link and economic construction as the central task and by focusing on strengthening grass-roots units, and

to take two or three years to comprehensively accomplish various tasks with respect to ideological education in rural areas by stages and in groups.

Provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu; Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu; Ding Fengying and Tian Qiyu, members of the provincial party committee Standing Committee; and Vice Governor Zhang Huainian attended the meeting.

Guan Guangfu made an important speech; Governor Guo Shuyan made a written speech; and Qian Yunlu made a work report and a concluding report.

The participants earnestly studied central documents on carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas and sought unity of thought in compliance with the spirit of the central documents and requirements set by the provincial party committee. This served to increase their confidence and determination to achieve fruitful results in socialist ideological education in rural areas. [passage omitted]

The participants believed that it is necessary to penetratingly carry out socialist ideological education in rural areas and to comprehensively push forward the building of a new socialist countryside.

The meeting reviewed the gradual process by which Hubei's socialist ideological education in rural areas proceeded from key points to many areas and marked achievements made in the drive.

Hubei's socialist ideological education in rural areas has gone through three stages. The first stage began following the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. It ended last year when the provincial conference on strengthening grass-roots units in rural areas was held. In line with a series of instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, the provincial party committee decided to conduct education stressing consistently making economic construction the core of our work, upholding the four cardinal principles, and persisting in reform and opening to the outside world among the whole people. Education on the party's basic line and policies and on the national basic actual conditions was conducted in various localities across the province by turns. The second period began after the provincial conference on strengthening grass-roots units in rural areas and ended this year at the time the central authorities issued a circular on extensively carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas. The provincial party committee formally proposed to take two or three years to extensively carry out in rural areas across the province socialist ideological education with the party's basic line as the main content. In accordance with the unified requirements laid down by the provincial party committee, socialist ideological education was carried out in rural areas throughout the province in a planned way, by stages and in groups. The third stage was from when the central authorities issued the circular on extensively carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas

until now. Taking Hubei's actual conditions into account, the provincial party committee, after deliberation, advanced opinions on penetratingly carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas, defining the guiding ideology, tasks, content, key points, methods, and steps for the education, and the norm by which to judge whether the result is acceptable.

Since last winter all localities have sent a total of 55,000 cadres to 11,000 villages to conduct socialist ideological education. At present socialist ideological education is being carried out intensively and on a wide scale in rural areas throughout the province. Party committees in all localities paid great attention to the drive, provided specific guidance, and took effective measures. The drive has developed along a healthy path.

Reports made by participants in the meeting show that remarkable achievements were made in all fields wherever socialist ideological education was carried out. The education was welcomed by the masses and cadres at the basic level. The results of the education found expression in the following.

1. It raised the socialist consciousness of the masses and cadres, and increased their faith in taking the socialist road. As a result they more firmly support the party leadership and the socialist system.
2. It consolidated the dual management that combines household with collective operations based on the responsibility system with the household contract linking output to payment, facilitating implementation of the party's principles and policies in rural areas. The majority of the peasants deepened their understanding of the party's policies in force, got a clear idea of the socialist nature of the contracted responsibility system on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, and dispelled misgivings that there would be a change in the party's policy of making all the people prosper, resulting in the recurrence of the practice of allowing everyone to eat from the same big pot.
3. It helped straighten out financial affairs, improve the financial control system, formulate the program for comprehensive agricultural development, strengthen the socialized service system in rural areas, and promote production.
4. It helped strengthen village-level organizations supporting each other, with the party branch as their nucleus. It also helped the party branch as a fighting fortress and party members as exemplary vanguards to play a better role. Mass organizations—like villagers' committees, economic associations, league branches, women's congresses, and militia companies—were readjusted, expanded, and improved.
5. It gave an impetus to the building of spiritual civilization in rural areas, and helped the general mood of society and social order take a turn for the better.

Through education in socialist democracy and in law and order, and the drive to cultivate a favorable common practice and rectify unhealthy tendencies on a wide scale, there was a fairly great decrease in the number of criminal cases and civil disputes, and various unhealthy trends and evil practices disappeared to a

great extent. Culturally advanced villages and groups, families that acquitted themselves well in five respects, and materially and culturally advanced households emerged in great numbers; there was an increasing number of activists applying for party and league membership; and things took on a new aspect, with fine people and fine deeds receiving praise and evildoers and evil deeds being repudiated.

6. It helped government offices improve their work style to bring about closer party relations with the masses. Some departments returned to peasants the latter's materials and money they had impounded on their own initiative, making a good impression on the masses.

The meeting devoted much time to studying ways to deepen understanding of the importance of socialist ideological education in rural areas, to strengthen leadership over the work, and to continue the education in a down-to-earth manner.

The participants maintained that it is essential to deepen understanding of the importance of the socialist ideological education in rural areas and to enhance the sense of responsibility and urgency. To conduct socialist ideological education among peasants is a strategic measure to deepen rural reforms; develop the rural economy; and consolidate the socialist position in rural areas, as well as a comprehensive measure to solve various contradictions there; and gives concrete expression to our principle of paying equal attention to material civilization and socialist culture and ethics. It is also effective in guarding against peaceful evolution, accelerating economic development in rural areas, and achieving the second-step strategic goal. Therefore we should conduct socialist ideological education in a planned way and under organized leadership, not only in rural areas, but in urban areas, as well—including enterprises, schools, offices, and residential districts.

The meeting reiterated the necessity for further defining the tasks and objectives of the socialist ideological education: Under the guidance of the party's basic line and in combination with implementing the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we must comprehensively fulfill the task of making socialism prevail in the ideological field in rural areas, adopt the idea that socialism is bound to triumph, implement various principles and policies, lead the peasants to move toward common prosperity, strengthen basic organizations with party branches as their cores, and bring into full play the party members' role as exemplary vanguards. Through this education we should improve party leadership over rural work, promote economic development, preserve social stability, and consolidate the socialist position in rural areas.

The meeting's participants unanimously believed that to comprehensively accomplish tasks for socialist ideological education, we must persistently regard ideological education as the key link and continue self-education and education by positive example. We must conduct education among peasants intensively and on a wide

scale, in flexible and multiple forms, and in light of existing circumstances so as to make peasants realize the advantages of socialism from their personal experience. We must also clearly explain to the broad ranks of cadres and masses the 12 basic principles of socialism with Chinese characteristics outlined by the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee so that the masses will understand the basic problems relating to adherence to socialism. We must correctly handle the relationship between allowing some people to prosper earlier than others and achieving common prosperity. We must take into consideration the interests of the state, collectives, and individuals. We must correctly handle the relationship between maintaining the contracted responsibility system on the household basis with remuneration linked to output and developing the two-tier collective economy; the relationship between expanding socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system; the relationship between the socialist planned economy and market regulation; the relationship between promoting socialist material progress, and socialist cultural and ideological progress; and so on. While conducting education for the general public, special efforts must be made to educate party members in rural areas, cadres at the grass-roots level, and young peasants. We must consistently give priority to ideological education throughout the socialist education movement, making it penetrate into every stage and every link of the work.

We must consistently focus on promoting economic development and further implement the party's policies toward rural areas so as to bring into full play the socialist initiative of the broad ranks of cadres and the masses.

Progress should be made in improving the dual management system characterized by unity and separation, a system based on the contracted responsibility system on the household basis with remuneration linked to output. Cooperative sectors of the economy should play a better role in providing services. The work to revitalize agriculture through the application of science and technology and promoting education should proceed along a healthy path. Peasants should be organized to work hard to increase income and achieve small-scale prosperity while carrying out the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

In carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas, we must focus on strengthening village-level organizations that support each other, with the party branch as the nucleus. Special efforts should be made to overhaul and consolidate party branches that lag behind. It is necessary to improve education on the party's purpose of serving the people heart and soul, centering around the party's basic line. Outstanding cadres who are politically reliable, are impartial, and maintain close ties with the masses should be selected to assume positions of leadership. While making unremitting efforts to improve the style of party organizations in rural areas by teaching party members to seek truth from facts, tell the truth, and do solid things, we should strengthen villagers' committees, economic associations, league branches, women's congresses, militia companies, public security

committees, and other mass self-government bodies. We should rely on the peasants to exercise democratic management. Party branches should really lead league branches in doing a good job in educating young people.

The meeting also appealed for properly handling the relationship between ideological education on the one hand, and doing solid things and solving practical problems on the other. Such solid things that comply with the peasants' interests as checking up on financial affairs, lightening the burden on peasants, improving public security, and promoting family planning must be done conscientiously with the help of ideological education.

In conclusion, the meeting stressed: Party committees at all levels must take overall interests into account, truly strengthen leadership, set strict demands on themselves, and pay great attention to practical results in carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas; make the education serve as a driving force to comprehensively push forward the building of a new socialist countryside; and strive for all-round bumper harvests this year.

The participants said that they would grasp firmly socialist ideological education and put the task on party committee agendas. Principal members of party committees must take personal charge of the work, launch pilot work projects successfully so as to gain first-hand experience, and set up leading groups and related offices. The work should be organized and arranged meticulously and should be done in a gradual, planned way rather than hurriedly. It is necessary to guard against ultraleftist tendencies, as well as against doing the work in a perfunctory and superficial manner. Policies must be carried out consciously so as to solve practical problems. Affairs must be handled through normal channels and by following necessary procedures. Undesirable aftereffects are not allowed. Work groups comprising competent cadres should be organized to accomplish the task in quantity and in quality. We should cultivate a great number of cadres who are politically reliable and professionally competent through the socialist ideological education movement, which is like a big school, as it were. It is necessary to tackle the problems with government organs exposed in the course of the ideological education movement so as to further rectify the work style of government organs. Earnest efforts should be made to rectify unhealthy professional tendencies. Cadres should overcome formalism, reduce the number of meetings, and go down to grass-roots units to better serve the peasants and develop the rural economy. All cadres and peasants should draw motivation from the socialist ideological education, brace their spirits, improve measures, and strive for bumper harvests.

Addresses Commendation Meeting

HK2806134191 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Excerpts] On the morning of 27 June, the provincial party committee solemnly held a meeting in Wuchang's Hongshan Auditorium to commend a total of 65

advanced grass-roots party organizations and 90 advanced party members. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial party committee; Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Ding Fengying, Tian Qiyu, Zheng Yunfei, and Li Daqiang; members of the provincial party committee Standing Committee; Chen Ming, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee; and Han Ningfu, member of the Central Advisory Committee; attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu. [passage omitted]

Provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu delivered a speech in which he said: At a time when the CPC's 70th founding anniversary is imminent, the provincial party committee has held this provincial meeting to commend advanced grass-roots party organizations and advanced party members. This meeting is of profound significance in developing the party's fine traditions, creating a healthy atmosphere within the party, encouraging the advanced, further strengthening party building, and pushing ahead with all types of work in our province. On behalf of the provincial party committee, I extend warm congratulations to all advanced grass-roots party organizations and advanced party members commended at today's meeting. I would also like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to all the advanced party members in our province who have made outstanding contributions to the Chinese revolution and construction and to Hubei's development, and to extend holiday greetings and sincere appreciation to the broad masses of party members working on various fronts in our province.

Today's meeting once again has attested incontrovertibly that under our party's leadership and the socialist system, numerous advanced people and organizations have made contributions quietly and have worked hard on various fronts in accordance with our party's instructions. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu said: Now we must actively meet the demands of the new situation; adhere to the party's basic line; comprehensively strengthen the party's ideological, organizational, and style building; strengthen the fighting capacity of party organizations at all levels in our province; and provide a strong political and organizational guarantee for the attainment of the strategic goals relating to our economic construction and social development in the 1990's.

Guan Guangfu held: An important link in strengthening party building is to vigorously strengthen the building of grass-roots party organizations and the contingent of party members. At present, we must combine socialist ideological education with comprehensive party building, concentrate our efforts on raising the Marxist theoretical standard of all party members, as well as their consciousness in wholeheartedly serving the people as well.

In conclusion, Guan Guangfu said: Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members in

our province must be clearly aware of the great historical mission they are undertaking so as to unite and lead the people of the whole province striving to successfully fulfill the 10-year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and attain the strategic goal of enabling Hubei to rise in Central China.

The meeting concluded amid the solemn singing of the Internationale.

More than 1,000 people—including responsible persons of various departments directly under the provincial authorities and their affiliated units, as well as responsible persons or deputies of various prefectural, city, and autonomous prefectural party committee organization departments—attended the commendation meeting.

Southwest Region

Guizhou's Liu Zhengwei Addresses Cadres' Forum

HK2706130491 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Yesterday morning [25 June], the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee held a forum of veteran party members in the provincial veteran cadre recreation center to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. Provincial party, government, and military leading comrades, including Liu Zhengwei, Wang Chaowen, Su Gang, Zhang Yuhuan, Miao Chunting, Zhang Shukui, Zhu Qi, Liu Hanzhen, (Wang Siqu), (Yan Ronggui), (He Renzhong), Wang Zhenjiang, Li Jifeng, and Song Shugong, attended the forum.

A total of 100 veteran comrades attended the forum. They included: (Wu Chi), (Li Tianguai), (Qian Xuegong), (Lin Tianzheng), (Wu Shu), (Jin Feng), (Xu Shiru), (Zhang Hanzhang), (Wang Leping), (Dong Anqing), (Song Jianhui), (Liu Guoxiang), (Han Ning), (Song Xiaopeng), [words indistinct], (Zhu Yuru), (Chu Zhenying), (Kang Jian), (Song Waiguang), (Wang Ninggeng), (Su Guang), Jiao Bin, and others. Responsible comrades from various departments of the provincial party committee also attended the forum. (Yan Ronggui), provincial party committee standing committee member and organization department director, also attended the forum.

(Wu Chi), (Qin Tiangeng), (Lin Tianzheng), (Li Tianguai), (Su Gang), and (Wu Shu) spoke at the forum. All of them spoke of the great achievements of the socialist revolution and socialist construction causes undertaken by the CPC, especially the causes of reform and opening up, gave accounts of their own experiences in waging struggles under the CPC leadership over the past decades. They emphatically held: The best gift to the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC is to inherit and develop the fine traditions of the party, step up party building, and strengthen the party's fighting capacity.

Liu Zhengwei, provincial party committee secretary, delivered a speech in which he said: That our party and state are

as strong and prosperous as they are today and that our Guizhou's development is as rapid as it is now is in the final analysis because we have strengthened our party building work, adhered to the party leadership, and given full scope to the fighting nucleus and fighting bastion role of party organizations as well as the vanguard and exemplary role of party members. Many veteran comrades have set us numerous good examples in this connection. They have given concentrated expression to the fine quality and fine mental attitude of communists. We must learn from the veteran comrades, develop the Long March Spirit, make redoubled efforts, work in a down-to-earth manner, fulfill our plans step by step, pave the way for realizing communism, pass on our revolutionary ideals and beliefs from generation to generation, and glorify our revolutionary ideals and beliefs to thoroughly foil the attempt made by hostile forces at home and abroad to bring about peaceful evolution in our country.

Sichuan's Yang Rudai at Party Founding Ceremony

OW2706132991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1406 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Chengdu, 26 Jun (XINHUA)—The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held a grand ceremony in Chengdu today to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the CPC's founding. Over 1,000 people from all walks of life throughout the province attended the commemorative ceremony.

At the ceremony, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee commended 63 advanced grass-roots party organizations and 177 outstanding CPC members.

Yang Rudai, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled "Inherit the Glorious Tradition, Strengthen Party Building, and Work Hard in Unison To Achieve the Second Strategic Goal." After reviewing our party's struggle in the past 70 years, Yang Rudai said: During the protracted revolutionary struggle, the CPC Central Committee's first collective leadership led by Comrade Mao Zedong discovered a revolutionary path and a road for transforming socialism with Chinese characteristics, scored a great victory in the new democratic revolution and socialist transformation, and achieved great success in socialist construction. In drawing lessons from the past, the CPC Central Committee's second collective leadership led by Comrade Deng Xiaoping discovered a road with Chinese characteristics for socialist construction, pioneered the new causes of reform and opening, laid the grand blueprint for socialist modernization, and obtained tremendous achievements that attracted international attention. The CPC Central Committee's third collective leadership led by Comrade Jiang Zemin has now assumed the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, inherited the causes pioneered and established by leaders of the first and second generations, and promoted the sound development of revolution and construction in China. We believe that the party

Central Committee led by Comrade Jiang Zemin will certainly lead people from across the country along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics toward greater victory.

Yang Rudai said: During his recent inspection tour to Sichuan, Comrade Jiang Zemin gave an extremely important directive on the need to stress science and technology; efforts to develop the productive forces; ways to promote reform, opening, and economic prosperity; and issues regarding the party's leadership. The directive will play an important guiding role in helping Sichuan implement the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," and in stimulating Sichuan's economy. Yang Rudai said: Our party organizations at all levels and all the party cadres must study seriously and try to understand thoroughly the Marxist view that science and technology is the primary productive force, pay attention to scientific and technological development in practical work, and perform practical deeds in the interest of scientific and technological development.

Attends Commendation Meeting

HK2806102191 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0915 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Excerpts] After successfully accomplishing its tasks, the meeting held by the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC and commend advanced grass-roots party organizations and advanced party members solemnly concluded this afternoon. Leading comrades, including Yang Rudai, Zhang Haoruo, and others, conferred certificates of merit, medals, and silk banners on a total of 63 advanced grass-roots party organizations and 177 advanced party members. [passage omitted]

Zhang Haoruo, provincial party committee deputy secretary, delivered an important speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the provincial party committee, party organizations at all levels across the province, and the broad masses of party members, Comrade Zhang Haoruo forwarded the following five requirements:

1. To comprehensively implement the party's basic line, further foster the mentality of adhering to economic construction as the center, and make greater contributions to the fulfillment of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan by demonstrating burning enthusiasm and making redoubled efforts;
2. To earnestly step up party style and party ideological buildings and build leading bodies at all levels into staunch cores of leadership;
3. To further strengthen grass-roots party organization building and give full play to the fighting bastion role of grass-roots party organizations;
4. To strengthen party spirit of party members and give full play to the vanguard and exemplary role of party members;
5. To develop a pragmatic work style and strive to open up new vistas for all types of work. [passage omitted]

On Rural Ideological Education

HK0107045591 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 0915 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held the Sichuan Provincial Rural Area Socialist Ideological Education Work Forum in Chengdu 25-27 June. Responsible comrades in charge of the work from various city, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural party committees as well as responsible comrades from 13 counties been selected to conduct relevant experiments attended the forum. Provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai delivered an important speech at the forum.

In his speech, Yang said: Since last winter and this spring, various areas of our province have conscientiously carried out socialist ideological education in the rural areas in accordance with the arrangements made by the provincial party committee. Now experiments in selected areas have been basically completed and initial results scored. The purpose of the provincial party committee in holding the present forum is to let all the comrades sum up and exchange experiences and unify understanding in this connection.

Comrade Yang Rudai put forward the following five views:

1. Socialist education is a strategic task of our party's rural work. Carrying out socialist education among peasants is a long-term task. In the on-going socialist education, we should concentrate our time on solving certain pressing problems that have piled up ever since the contract responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output was implemented in the rural areas;
2. By carrying out socialist education, we must further stabilize the contract responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output in the rural areas, perfect the socialized service system, deepen the on-going reform, and push ahead with the development of rural economy, especially the village-level collective economy;
3. The socialist education should focus on party and Communist Youth League [CYL] members in the rural areas, cadres at the grass-roots level, and young peasants. We must mainly conduct ideological and positive education among them and enable them to educate themselves so that the broad masses of party and CYL members, cadres, and peasants will strengthen their confidence in taking the socialist road and adopt a brand-new mental attitude through the on-going socialist education. Our social order will also be greatly improved and the village-level organizations with party branches as their cores will be further strengthened;
4. We must successfully build our work teams. County-level organs should combine the work of sending work teams with the work of transforming work style, strengthening ties with the masses, and providing better services to the grassroots level;

5. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the socialist ideological education work in the rural areas.

At the forum, comrades from more than 10 prefectures, cities, and counties, including Pengshan, Ziyang, Fuling, Luzhou, and so on, exchanged experiences in conducting relevant experiments and discussed criteria for appraising the socialist ideological education work in the rural areas.

Qin Yuqin, provincial party committee standing committee member and organization department director, (Liu Chunfu), provincial people's congress standing committee vice chairman, and others also delivered speeches at the forum.

(Nie Ronggui), provincial party committee deputy secretary, made a summing-up speech at the close of the forum.

Heavy Rainfall Floods Sichuan Province

OW3006134891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1130 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Chengdu, June 30 (XINHUA)—A large-scale rainstorm hit southwest China's Sichuan Province on the up reaches of the Yangtze River starting yesterday.

Precipitation in more than 50 counties of the province stood at over 50 mm and transportation and communication facilities in some areas were seriously destroyed.

Many residential houses and department stores were reported to have been flooded in Linshui and Pengxi Counties, which saw precipitations of 276 mm and 200 mm respectively.

It is reported that so far two people have been killed in the rainstorm.

Major provincial government officials have rushed to the flooded areas to direct the rescue efforts.

Gyaincain Norbu at Aid-Tibet Foundation Party

OW2706140591 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jun 91

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] At the suggestion of Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Foundation for Aiding the Development of Tibet, the foundation held a tea party at the People's Hall in Tibet on 26 June to mark the official transfer of the jurisdiction of the foundation to the autonomous regional government. Attending the tea party were Pagbaalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and vice chairman of the foundation; autonomous regional party, government, and military leaders, including Raidi, Gyaincain Norbu, Basang, Mao Rubai, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Puqung, Gying Puncog Cedain,

Tudao Doje, (Laba Pingcuo), Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, Lhalu Cewang Doje, Huokang Suolang Bianba, Qaba Gaisang Wangdui, Duoizha Jiangbailuosang, and (Yu Yongliang); as well as the principal leaders of the relevant departments and commissions in Lhasa. [Video shows Gyaincain Norbu, Raidi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Mao Rubai, and other Tibetan leaders at the tea party; later, it focuses on Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Mao Rubai as they speak]

Zheng Ying, secretary general of the Foundation for Aiding the Development of Tibet and vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, presided over the tea party and delivered the opening speech.

Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme delivered a warm speech at the tea party. He said: While I came here to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet, the autonomous regional party committee and government, showing great concern for the foundation's work, convened a special joint meeting to study the matter concerning the transfer of the foundation's administration according to the guidance of the relevant documents of the State Council. The summary of the minutes of the meeting was prepared, and administration of the foundation was smoothly transferred. The transfer helped solve the specific problems it is facing. I want to express my sincere thanks once again to the regional party committee and government.

In his speech, Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: Although the Foundation for Aiding the Development of Tibet is administratively under the autonomous regional government, the foundation will continue to provide aid to the Tibetan nationality areas of the country's five major provinces and autonomous regions, including Tibet. After the transfer of its administration, the foundation will continue to persist in the rational utilization of aid funds for Tibet provided by foreign countries so as to make them benefit society more effectively.

After briefly recalling the achievements the foundation has made over the past four years since its founding, Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: Since its founding, the foundation has done some work it should have done. The regional party committee and government have spoken highly of its work. This is a tremendous encouragement and inspiration to the foundation's staff, advisers, and workers. I believe that under the leadership of the regional government, the foundation will carry out its work in conjunction with Tibet's reality and play a better role in promoting Tibet's prosperity and progress.

At the tea party, Deputy Secretary Raidi of the regional party committee, on behalf of the regional party committee and government, congratulated the foundation on its being officially placed under the jurisdiction of the regional government.

Mao Rubai, vice chairman of the regional government who is in charge of the foundation, also spoke at the tea party. After acknowledging the work the foundation has done in

promoting Tibet's development over the past four years since its founding, as well as the achievements scored by the foundation in publicizing Tibet to other areas of China and to the outside world and in promoting economic exchange and cooperation with foreign countries, Vice Chairman Mao Rubai said: In order to continue to run the Foundation for Aiding the Development of Tibet and to run it still better in the days to come, the regional government will strengthen leadership over the foundation, in accordance with the relevant regulations and requirements of the state, by including the foundation's work in the government agenda, by showing more concern for and giving greater support to its work, by helping the foundation to promptly solve problems in work, by coordinating the relations between the foundation and other departments, and by creating a better work condition for the foundation.

In conclusion, Vice Chairman Mao Rubai said: We believe that the Foundation for Aiding the Development of Tibet, under the direct leadership and care of Vice Chairman Ngapoi, will certainly play a greater role in invigorating Tibet's economy and social progress and make greater contributions to building a united, prosperous, and civilized new socialist Tibet.

Qaba Gaisang Wangdai, member of the foundation committee and vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, also spoke at the tea party.

(Ceren Sangcu), secretary general of the regional government, read aloud the summary of minutes of the joint meeting.

Tibet Meeting Commends Outstanding Party Members

OW2806131791 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Jun 91

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] A regional meeting to commend advanced party organizations, outstanding members of the Communist Party, and advanced workers of party affairs at the grassroots level was held in Lhasa on the morning of 27 June. Party and government leaders of the autonomous region, including Raidi, Gyaincain Norbu, Basang, Mao Rubai, Ma Lisheng, Chen Hanchang, (Feng Jun) and (Cao Xu) attended the opening ceremony. (Wang Hailin), head of the Organization Department of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee, presided over the meeting. [Video shows Raidi, Gyaincain Norbu, and other Tibetan leaders sitting in a large conference room with pan shots showing several hundred participants at the meeting]

(Feng Jun), member of the Standing Committee of the regional party committee, spoke at the opening ceremony on behalf of the regional party committee. He said: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a large number of advanced party organizations and outstanding members of the Communist Party have emerged at the grassroots level. They have firmly born in mind the fundamental line of the party and have worked in a serious

manner in accordance with the demand of the party. They have played an exemplary vanguard role. (Feng Jun) said: The regional party committee is convinced that the commendation of advanced party members will further promote the building of the party; encourage the broad masses of party member and workers of party affairs to work hard, display their revolutionary spirit of selfless dedication, and enhance their sense of historical responsibility and working enthusiasm; develop healthy trends of punishing corrupt people and rewarding honest ones; bring about a fundamental improvement of party style and social customs; and further mobilize and unite people of various nationalities in the whole region to seriously implement the party's basic line, the guidelines of a series of instructions issued by the central authorities for work in Tibet, and the guidelines of the Fourth Regional Party Congress. In conclusion, he hoped that all comrades would concentrate their efforts to turn the meeting into one of heightening people's spirit, of learning from and catching up with advanced people, of promoting party building in this region, and of struggling in unity at a new starting point.

Basang, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, read a decision of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee on commending advanced party organizations, outstanding party members and advanced workers of party affairs at the grassroots level.

The decision points out: The regional party committee has decided to commend 43 advanced party organizations at the grassroots level and 206 outstanding party members and 64 advanced workers of party affairs who have made outstanding contributions to stabilizing the regional situation, struggling against splittism, promoting economic construction, carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, combating natural disasters, and strengthening party discipline.

The decision calls on party organizations at various levels in the autonomous region, all members of the Communist Party and workers of party affairs to learn from and catch up with advanced ones, give full play to the party organization's role as a fighting bastion and party member's exemplary vanguard role and insure the successful accomplishment of the 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development in the autonomous region under the leadership of the party Central Committee with comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus.

Attending the meeting were representatives of various fronts, people of various nationalities, various advanced party organizations at the grassroots level, advanced collectives and individuals who have been commended by the central authorities, as well as outstanding party members and cadres of the Tibet Military District and Armed Police Headquarters who have been commended by the Central Military Commission, the General Political Department and the Chengdu Military Region. Leading comrades of various prefectural and city party

committees, organization departments of various localities, the regional Trade Union Council, and the regional Education, Science and Technology Commission also attended the meeting.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme Ends Tibet Inspection Tour

OW3006121991 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Jun 91

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here to attend celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet, successfully concluded his inspection tour and left Lhasa on 28 June. [Video shows Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme shaking hands with Tibetan regional leaders lined up on tarmac]

Over the past one and one-half months, Vice Chairman Ngapoi visited the exhibition on the achievements of 40 years of construction in Tibet and attended the opening of the Tibetan Archives. He also presided over the 15th Standing Committee Meeting of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Tibetan Regional People's Congress and delivered an important speech. He expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the tremendous changes that have taken place in all undertakings of Tibet.

He told reporters at the airport: The celebrations were grand, solemn, and lively. The CPC Central Committee is satisfied, as are the Tibetan people and people of all nationalities throughout the country. I am full of confidence in the bright future of Tibet. I am convinced that under the leadership the CPC Central Committee and the regional party committee and government and with the concerted efforts of people of all nationalities throughout the region, our Tibet will make even greater progress.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and regional leaders, including Raidi, Gyaincain Norbu, Mao Rubai, Jiang Hongquan, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Lang Jie, Zheng Ying, Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, and Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, saw him off at the airport.

Pu Chaozhu Attends Yunnan CPPCC Forum

HK0107070291 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Excerpts] In order to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee held a forum in the provincial CPPCC committee auditorium this morning. Leaders of the provincial party committee, people's congress, and government, including Pu Chaozhu, Yin Jun, Yang Yitang, and Jin Renqing, as well as veteran Comrade (Wang Yitang), attended the forum upon invitation. Provincial CPPCC committee vice chairmen, including Liang Lin, Li Jin,

Ma Huiting, Yang Chunzhou, Yang Weijun, and (Luo Yuntong), attended the forum. The forum was presided over by Liu Shusheng, provincial CPPCC committee chairman. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, Yin Jun, provincial party committee deputy secretary, delivered a speech. He first reviewed the glorious road traversed by the CPC as well as the history of sincere cooperation between the CPC and various democratic parties over the past 70 years. [passage omitted]

Yin said: Like other areas of the country, Yunnan has now entered a new period of economic development. I hope that the CPPCC organizations at all levels will more successfully play their due role in participating in and discussing political and state affairs, continue to contribute to the consolidation and development of stability and unity in Yunnan, and play a greater role in building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization and in promoting the unification of our motherland. [passage omitted]

At the close of the forum, on behalf of the provincial party committee, Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, expressed thanks to various democratic parties and people's organizations for their long-term support for and cooperation with the Communist Party.

Responsible persons of the provincial branches of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, the China Zhi Gong Dang, the Jiusan Society, the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and some other democratic parties and people's organizations attended the forum.

Yunnan Executes 21 Drug Offenders, Traffickers

HK0107101691 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0806 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Report by Na Jiahua (4780 1367 7520): "Yunnan Executes Drug Offenders"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Kunming, 26 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The Yunnan Province Higher People's Court held a public trial of 21 serious drug offenders involved in 12 cases at Kunming's Dongfeng Sports Stadium this morning. The offenders who were sentenced to death were then taken to the execution ground where they were executed by shooting.

These offenders included smugglers, peddlers, and traffickers of narcotics. The amount of heroin they were selling was as much as 90,000 grams. Two of the cases were solved on the day or a few days after the announcement of a drug prohibition resolution by the National

People's Council Standing Committee. Drug smuggler Zhao Yubo (a frontier resident); Guangxi residents Yu Lin, Li Xiang; Guangdong resident Li Shaoxiang; Jiangxi resident Li Jun; and other criminals have smuggled and sold some 90,000 grams of heroin on six different occasions, five times they transported the drugs to Guangzhou where the bulk was sold to drug traffickers from the Hong Kong-Macao region. In November 1988, Zhao and Li Jun were on their way to make a delivery at the Kunming Hotel when the police arrested them. Some 30 packs of heroin, amounting to 21,940 grams, were found on them. Criminal Zhao Hongqing was sentenced to a seven-year jail term in 1985 for theft, but was released on bail so that he could be hospitalized. During this period, he obtained 650 grams of heroin from the frontier city of Mang in early December 1990. On 28 December, the day the National People's Congress Standing Committee announced the drug prohibition resolution, the police arrested him while he was selling drugs on the streets of Kunming.

In announcing the sentence, Qiu Chuangjiao, president of the Yunnan Province Higher People's Court, said: These 21 convicted offenders have been tried by the intermediate courts of Kunming City, Baoshan Prefecture, and Dali Bai Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, and have been sentenced to death and denied their political rights for life. After their sentences were pronounced, the convicted offenders rejected them and appealed to the Yunnan Province Higher People's Court. After a review by this court, it was established that the facts of the cases were clear, the evidence complete, and the circumstances serious, and that serious punishment should be meted out according to the law. The appeals were rejected and the original sentences upheld. The Supreme People's Court submitted the death sentence verdict of four of the criminals for approval. Meanwhile, this court approved the death sentences of the 17 other convicted in accordance with the authority vested in it by the Supreme People's Court.

After Qiu Chuangjiao finished reading the verdict, more than 5,000 persons from all circles attending the rally responded with prolonged enthusiastic applause.

Yin Jun, deputy secretary of the CPC Yunnan Provincial Committee, spoke at the rally. He said: Drug trafficking and crimes in Yunnan Province remain very serious. The holding of this sentencing rally on this fourth international drug control day reflects Yunnan Province's determination to wipe out drugs-related crimes, punish drug traffickers, rehabilitate drug addicts, and go after planters of prohibited crops.

Yunnan Marks International Antinarcotics Day

HK0107102991 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Yunnan marked International Drug-Abuse-Prevention Day with major achievements made in the struggle against drug abuse.

At the meeting pronouncing judgment held by the Yunnan Provincial Higher People's Court at Kunming Dongfeng Gymnasium this morning, (Zhao Yibo) and 20 other major drug traffickers involved in 12 cases were sentenced to death.

Over the last few years, international drug trafficking groups and drug traffickers inside Yunnan and neighboring areas have constantly smuggled a large quantity of drugs into Yunnan by applying different tactics in an attempt to change Yunnan into a major drug transfer point.

Ignoring the state laws, (Zhao Yibo), (Yi Lin), and 19 other drug traffickers smuggled, trafficked in, and transported narcotics without restraint, harming the country and people. Five criminals, including (Zhao Yibo) and (Yi Lin), smuggled 90.8 kg of heroin into Yunnan on six occasions over the last three years. Criminals (Zhao Hongxing) and (Ma Kaiping) had the audacity to traffic in narcotics after the National People's Congress Standing Committee decision on banning drug abuse was promulgated. [passage omitted]

North Region

Beijing's Li Ximing Inspects Pinggu, Rural S&T

SK2806124391 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 91 pp 1,2

[Text] Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, on 28 May went to Pinggu to inspect the wheat field, orchards, and town and township enterprises and to familiarize himself with the scientific and technological [S&T] work of the rural areas. In talks with cadres of the municipal agricultural office and some county and township cadres, he emphatically pointed out: Leading cadres at various levels should further foster the concept that S&T is the first productive force and persist in really shifting the focus of economic construction onto the orbit of relying on S&T progress and upgrading the quality of laborers. We should let the slogans of "enlivening agriculture with S&T" and "rejuvenating enterprises with S&T" strike roots in the hearts of the people.

We are right at the season when wheat is ripening and the summer grain harvest is in sight. Comrade Li Ximing first visited Nandingfu Village of Machangying Township. Some village cadres disclosed: Grain output ceaselessly increases through application of improved seeds, the second flat seeding, and scientific management. Last year, the village became a "10,000-ton grain village." There is a big iron tank on the wheat field which is to be irrigated with sprinklers. The peasants poured chemical fertilizer into the tank. He was told that the new technology of spraying chemical fertilizer dissolved in water not only saves human labor but also increases fertilizer efficiency. Li Ximing was very glad and said "good" again and again. After that, he stepped forward and helped the peasants pour chemical fertilizer into the tank.

After asking responsible comrades of the municipal agricultural office and Pinggu County about the amounts of chemical fertilizer applied in the grain field on the outskirts of the municipality, Comrade Li Ximing said that using more chemical fertilizer is not absolutely good. Liuminying of Daxing County is an internationally recognized ecological agricultural model. Liuminying applies the method of putting manure-fertilizer provided by the breeding industry in methane-generating pits for fermentation. The methane dregs and water are high-efficient organic fertilizer. The whole village basically does not use chemical fertilizer. The application of this technology helps reduce plant diseases and insect pests and increases the fertilizer efficiency. Their experience is amazing and is noted by the whole world. It is of extreme importance to use less chemical fertilizer and farm chemicals, develop ecological agriculture, reduce environmental pollution, and protect the environment. It is necessary to popularize its experience.

Comrade Li Ximing inspected the orchards in Xifangzhuang Village of Gukou Town and cordially shook hands with a technician who was invited from another area. He asked in detail what varieties of fruit trees are planted, what farm chemicals are applied, and what diseases and insects are prevented and controlled. He also climbed a hill where he found not many trees. Then, he asked the township and village cadres if the soil was too poor. We should rely on new technologies and think of ways to make hillsides green. After that, Li Ximing and his party went to Xiaoguzi Village of Dahushan Town and heard the village's experience in harnessing small valleys and developing the economy in the small valleys. He inspected the situation where the peasants were engaged in realigning rivers and rebuilding beaches into land at the construction site of harnessing Xiaosha He outside the village. Li Ximing also attempted to understand the village's situation of building party organization and leading body and encouraged them to give full scope to the party members' exemplary vanguard role and the party branches' role as a powerful fighting force in the course of economic construction.

On 28 May, Comrade Li Ximing also inspected some town and township enterprises in Pinggu County, including Xiping chemical fertilizer plant, Jinhai chemical fiber plant, and Great Wall woolen sweater plant. After being informed that on the basis of carrying out the contracted responsibility system, townships and villages delegate decision-making powers to enterprises and give enterprises the ability to renew their equipment, bring in technologies, and expand production, Li Ximing said that the self-accumulation and self-development mechanisms of town and township enterprises are very good, and their experience in applying the mechanisms is of great significance to helping enliven large and medium-sized enterprises.

At the talks with county and township cadres, Comrade Li Ximing said: The fourth congress of China Association of Science and Technology association that concluded not long ago is not only a great matter of S&T circles but also a great matter of great strategic significance relating to the whole nation. Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech further

laid stress on the concept of "S&T being productive forces, but the first productive forces," that Comrade Deng Xiaoping had put forward. Really shifting the focus of economic construction onto the orbit of relying on S&T progress and upgrading the quality of laborers is a further deepening of the shift of the work focus as decided at the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Cadres at various levels should deeply study and understand this strategic concept, respect knowledge and skilled personnel in doing the economic work, and rely on S&T to rejuvenate agriculture and enterprises. In the process of realizing the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we should let S&T play a vanguard role in pioneering ways. He told responsible comrades of the agricultural work committee of the municipal party committee and the agricultural office of the municipal government that we should seek technological progress in the agricultural production spheres, such as selection and use of improved seeds, improvement of soil, and reasonable application of chemical fertilizer. We should give full scope to the functions of specialist and adviser groups under the municipal government so as to ensure high agricultural production and low consumption and to have the peasants increase their production and income.

Visits Kindergartens

SK2806131691 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
31 May 91 p 1

[By reporter Man Guifang (3341 2710 5364): "Li Ximing Goes to Enterprise, Rural and Office Kindergartens To Visit Teachers and Administrative Personnel and Extend Festive Greetings to Children"]

[Text] Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, 30 May went to the kindergartens of the No. 1 plant of the municipal general coal company, the Huaxia Kindergarten in Shibaidian Township, and the kindergarten of the offices of the municipal party committee to visit teachers and administrative personnel, to extend festive greetings, and to bring gifts to the children.

Full of green trees and flowers, the kindergarten of the No. 1 plant of the municipal general coal company is like a garden. As soon as Comrade Li Ximing arrived, the lovely children staged a dance entitled "Plant the Sun" and vied to present their handiworks to Grandpa Li. Comrade Li Ximing extended festive greetings to the children and gratitude to the gardeners who cultivated the children diligently. In front of the gate of the kindergarten, Comrade Li Ximing also said hello to and cordially shook hands with the plant workers and their family members.

The Huaxia Kindergarten in the Shibaidian Township of Chaoyang District was established on 1 September 1989 with 1.7 million yuan invested by Zhouzhuang Village. More than 100,000 yuan was invested again in the past two years to buy equipment for the kindergarten. Comrade Li Ximing with great interest visited the kitchens, activity rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms

of the kindergarten, watched the performance of the children, shook hands with and had group pictures taken with all the teachers. Comrade Li Ximing praised the township for not neglecting education after developing its economy. He said: "The Shibaidian Township experienced very rapid development in the past few years. In addition to the development in production and the economy, cultural and educational undertakings have also developed very quickly in the township. All its eight villages have established kindergartens and the children are studying in new classrooms. This should be attributed to the attention given to education by the township and its hard work." Comrade Li Ximing hoped that the children would have good health and good moral character, study well, and become successors to carry on the revolutionary cause after they grow up.

In the afternoon, Comrade Li Ximing visited the teachers and children of the kindergarten of the offices of the municipal party committee.

On Learning From Xu Qingwen

SK2806130291 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
4 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] On 3 June, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, gave a long speech at the ceremony to unveil the statue of Comrade Xu Qingwen. On behalf of the municipal party committee and government, he mobilized and urged all communist party members and cadres at all levels throughout the municipality to learn from Comrade Xu Qingwen and to usher in the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC with practical deeds.

Comrade Li Ximing said: The CPC has traversed 70 years of difficult course. Over the past 70 years, our party has brought up thousands upon thousands of outstanding elements who worked heroically one after another and dedicated themselves to the founding of new China, to the promotion of socialist revolution and construction, to the rejuvenation of China, and to the accomplishment of the four modernizations. Comrade Xu Qingwen's deeds fully proved this. When entering the new historical period for attaining the second-step strategic objective of the economic and social development of China, leading cadres at all levels and the vast number of members of our party should resolutely set strict demands on themselves in line with the party Constitution and the party program, fully develop their leading and exemplary role, and unite with and lead the masses to work hard for building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ximing urged party members and cadres at all levels throughout the municipality to learn from Comrade Xu Qingwen's firm faith in bearing in mind the communist great ideals and taking the socialist road. He said: Comrade Xu Qingwen participated in the revolution when he was 16 years old and gradually established firm communist ideals and faith with the training and education of the party. In the revolutionary war years, he braved untold dangers to fight heroically and was wounded and awarded on many

occasions. After he was transferred to civilian jobs and returned to his hometown, he made active efforts to lead the people of Nanhanji Village to concentrate on the building of socialism, making the village a red banner of the municipality in creating high yields and making tremendous contributions to the state.

He said: We should learn from Comrade Xu Qingwen's noble ideology and characters of bearing firmly in mind the party's basic purpose and wholeheartedly serving the people. The life of Xu Qingwen was one to put into practice the oath he made when joining the party. He spared no effort in doing everything for the masses and making selfless sacrifice and truly became a noble person, a pure person, and a person who benefited the people. He dedicated himself to the party and the masses until he died.

Comrade Li Ximing said: We should learn from Comrade Xu Qingwen's revolutionary qualities of adhering to party spirit and principles, distinguishing right from wrong, setting strict demands on himself, and performing duty honestly. We should learn from his revolutionary spirit of working earnestly and diligently, and braving the way forward.

At present, we are carrying out the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program with high morale under the guidance of the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee. Let us carry forward the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Xu Qingwen and the outstanding communist party members emerging on all fronts of the municipality, unswervingly carry out the party's basic line, persistently take economic construction as the central task, adhere to the four cardinal principles, persist in reform and opening up, and win new and greater success. Xu Qingwen has passed away but more Xu Qingwens have grown up. Our party's undertakings will always be prosperous and there will always be successors to carry them on.

New Party Members Take Oath in Beijing

OW2906123891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1206 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA)—Some 1,800 new members of the Communist Party of China (CPC) took the oath on being admitted to the party here tonight.

The oath-taking ceremony, part of the activities of a gala evening to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the party, was organized by the Beijing Municipal Federation of Trade Unions. More than 30,000 people attended the event.

These new party members are workers, teachers, salespersons and government cadres, and their ages range from the 20s to the 60s.

Wang Yunling, a 42-year-old gardener, said at the ceremony that she was born in 1949 when New China was

born, and she joined the party to better serve the people since this has always been the party's sole purpose.

Zhao Yi, aged 25 and a graduate of the Central Institute for Nationalities, said that he joined the party because he had been to a great extent influenced by his mother, who, as an agronomist working in mountainous Yunnan Province, had devoted all her life to changing the backward situation in the area.

At present, there are some 940,000 party members in Beijing, among whom some 20,000 were admitted to the party last year.

Statistics show that in recent years applications to join the party have been increasing. There are 320,000 such applications pending, of which 78,000 were presented last year and 70 percent of the applicants are under the age of 35.

Shanxi Encourages Growth of Private Economies

*HK2906055191 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese
3 Jun 91 pp 1, 2*

[Report: "Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government Enact New Rules and Regulations To Encourage Development of Individual, Private Economies"]

[Text] To further expedite the development of the individual and private economies within the scope specified by state laws, rules and regulations, and policies, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government recently enacted the "Regulations on Encouraging the Development of Individual and Private Economies."

These "Regulations" point out that the Party Central Committee and State Council have repeatedly stressed that the state policy of encouraging active development of the individual and private economies within the scope specified by laws, rules and regulations, and policies is a long-term one, as is the state policy of protecting the legal operations and incomes of individual traders and privately owned enterprises. The "Regulations" demand that governments at all levels pursue the development of the individual and private economies and view it as an important job in developing production and enlivening the economy. Functional departments such as industry and commerce, public security, town construction, taxation, banking, pricing, commerce, public health, and transport must all formulate parallel measures to create, within the respective scope of their offices, a good external environment for the development of the individual and private economies. It is forbidden for departments concerned to formulate separate documents, methods, or regulations which go against the healthy development of the individual and private economies; such documents, methods, or regulations already issued must all be repealed.

To conscientiously resolve problems in the development of the individual and private economies, the "Regulations" demand:

- Proper arrangements be made for operation venues for individual traders and private enterprises. There must be at least several specialized or general permanent markets to gradually integrate individual traders into market operations. Encourage government departments at all levels, plant and mining enterprises, townships (towns), villages, and individuals to invest in building collective trade markets. Investors can charge a fee according to the service provided. All markets in operation will come under the unified management of a market management committee comprised of personnel from the government functional departments concerned. Localities must enact preferential measures to encourage individual and private operators to enter into market operations and resolve problems such as temporary residential status, nurseries and schools for the children of operators from outside the province.

In case some operators are not satisfied with permanent markets, governments at various levels may, depending on practical situations, study and make proposals to the departments concerned on such specific measures as arranging stalls or kiosks for individual traders.

- Town planning and land management departments should review and approve, in accordance with state regulations, the occupation of land by individual traders and private enterprises for production. No units or individuals may infringe on venues or lands approved for such operations. Removal of individual and private operators for town planning reasons must be done strictly in accordance with State Council removal and house demolition ordinances.

- If products from individual traders and private enterprises come under the provincial mandatory planning category, material supply departments should arrange for raw material supplies in accordance with the plan. If these products come under the guidance planning or market regulation categories, they should widen their services to actively help these households and enterprises solve the problem of raw material supplies and gradually build a relatively stable supply channel. Existing channels must not be severed. Individual traders and private enterprises must be allowed to purchase raw materials or facilities listed as outside the plan.

- Individual traders and private enterprises are allowed to open bank accounts and deposit money in them. Banks and city and urban credit cooperatives may issue loans to operators to use as circulating funds if they: Satisfy the loan conditions; are producing famous brand name or quality products, or those meant for export and earning foreign exchange; accept bank supervision; and observe credit terms. In keeping with the individual trader's flexible operation styles, banks and credit cooperatives must provide them with

quality services and convenience in matters of opening accounts, withdrawing and depositing money, and account settlement.

—Localities and departments must not place separate restrictions or issue separate permits on the operation scope, style, and the permit systems for individual traders and private enterprises beyond and apart from the restrictions placed on certain businesses and commodities by state laws, rules and regulations, and State Council's and provincial government's explicit regulations, and the permit system, issued on a restricted basis. No industrial and commercial administrative departments at any level are allowed to examine or review the operation scope, or style, of individual traders and private enterprises on the strength of restrictions or permits separately drawn up by the departments or localities themselves.

—Individual traders and privately owned enterprises pushing sales of accumulated inventories (except important production materials) for state-run or collective enterprises, can expand their operation range properly and adopt such sales methods as signing up with more sales agents. Individual traders and private enterprises with sufficient operating power, capital, and venues can take on long-haul delivery and wholesale business for commodities deregulated by the state.

—Subject to the condition of ensuring completion of state procurement missions, grain markets may stay open all year round and individuals are allowed to operate in the grain markets. In the case of individual traders and private enterprises entering cities to sell poultry, meat, eggs, aquatic products, vegetables, or other agriculture and sideline products, no departments or units may violate the regulations and set up checkpoints to either conduct forcible procurement or prevent agriculture and sideline products from entering the city. They may, however, guide the traders to designated markets for sales.

Concerned departments must enact preferential measures to support operators who sell red dates and apples outside the province in bulk volumes.

—Departments concerned, such as industry and commerce, public security, and town planning, must all make it convenient for persons applying to become individual or private entrepreneurs and enact a strict office-duty responsibility system and methods for reward and punishment, publicize them, accept supervision from the masses, and raise work efficiency. There is to be no buck passing, creating obstruction, nor unjustified levying. Preference should be given to applications by city and town people awaiting jobs for individual business operations and applications for operations in newly developing businesses.

—Production work and scientific and technological development initiated by city and town job-awaiting people or poor areas, labor-intensive enterprises which chiefly recruit city and town job-awaiting

youths, and individual traders and private enterprises which arrange jobs for the handicapped, will all receive proper care in terms of tax levies.

—Local individual laborer societies and private enterprise societies will be responsible for submitting product appraisals and job gradings on individual traders and privately owned enterprises to the respective administrative departments concerned for evaluation. Certificates recognized by society at large will be awarded to products or technologies which pass the appraisals. Professional and technical staff who qualify for evaluation should be awarded certificates testifying to their professional qualification. **The "Regulations" demand the protection, in accordance with law, of the legal interests of individual traders and private enterprises:**

—The rights of individual traders and private enterprises to operate within the permitted scope are protected by state laws. Business licenses issued by industrial and commercial administrative departments under state authorization are legal proof for business operations and, as such, are protected by law. Except in the case of legal withholding, withdrawal, or suspension by industrial and commercial administrative departments, no departments or individuals may confiscate or withhold business operation licenses.

—Legal incomes, excluding the state-prescribed tax amounts, of individual traders and private enterprises should count as their personal possessions and no units or individuals may appropriate or take possession of these incomes. No departments at any level may levy unjustified fees, fines, or apportionments on individual traders and private enterprises. Individual traders and private enterprises have the right to refuse and bring charges against such violations and governments at any levels must investigate and handle such charges in a determined manner.

—The hiring of helpers and apprentices by individual traders and workers by private enterprises, provided it is done in accordance with regulations and both parties sign the contract according to law, is a legal act and, as such, protected by law. Staff recruitment by individual traders and privately-owned enterprises is not subject to review and approval by labor departments but should be gradually brought within the compass of labor market management.

—Invoices, printed centrally and issued by the taxation department, used by individual traders and private enterprises are legal proof of trade and settlement. No units or departments may refuse these invoices as proof of expense accounts or reimbursements. Regulations which deny this status for the invoices must be rescinded immediately.

—Units or individuals who infringe on the legal interests and rights of individual traders and private enterprises will, subject to the harm caused, be held responsible

and obliged to make compensation. Units or individuals who break the law in this respect will be handled by judiciary organs according to law.

To ensure healthy development of individual traders and private enterprises, the "Regulations" demand strengthened supervision, management, and guidance of individual traders and private enterprises, to encourage good practices and curb the bad.

Localities should support and guide the individual and private economies toward businesses that can contribute to local production and provide conveniences for the masses' living.

Strictly enforce registration management and precisely determine the economic nature. It is necessary to precisely determine, according to law, the nature of the ownership rights of enterprises which are collective enterprises in name only and in practice are invested in and run by private sources. Collective assets are not allowed to be converted into private ownership, nor can organs indiscriminately appropriate the assets of private enterprises. There must be resolute efforts to ban unlicensed business operations.

There must be resolute investigation and handling according to law of illegal activities, such as forced buying and selling, bullying fellow-businessmen and market domination, selling fake and adulterated goods, and production and operation of fake and inferior commodities.

The "Regulations" demand: Individual traders and private enterprises must pay taxes according to law, conscientiously observe laws and rules and regulations on town planning, city hygiene, public health and epidemic prevention, labor insurance, and so on, and obey the management of various law-enforcing departments.

Government functional departments concerned must: Strengthen education among individual traders and operators of private enterprises; boost their concepts of the legal system and occupational ethics; provide, with selective focuses, business operation management and vocational and technical training; and continually raise their management and technical levels and service quality.

Tan Shaowen at Tianjin Municipal Party Meeting

SK0107090391 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 8 Jun 91 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee held a Standing Committee meeting particularly to listen to the guidelines of the National Theoretical Discussion Forum on Party Building and a report on the proposals for relaying and implementing the guidelines and deeply studied ways to further promote and strengthen the municipal party building work. Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the meeting and offered important views. [passage omitted]

Tan Shaowen pointed out: Our party led the people of various nationalities across the country to fight heroically for the liberation of the nation and the prosperity of the country and achieved historical victories in revolution and construction after strenuous effort. History proved that the CPC armed by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is great, glorious and correct. The fundamental reason for our party to pass numerous difficulties and setbacks, to grow and expand continuously, and to advance from victory to victory is that it has upheld the Marxist doctrine on party building and used correct theories to guide party building. The party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members across the municipality should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the party building theories, and the theoretical ideology of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on building socialism with Chinese characteristics so as to maintain the advanced ideology that the party is the vanguard of the working class.

Tan Shaowen said: Theories have developed along with practice. At present, our country has entered a new development period of socialist modernization construction. Our party is shouldering the complicated and heavy tasks of leading the people throughout the country to realize the second-step strategic objective. In the face of new domestic and international situations, strengthening party building and unceasingly raising the party's cohesion and fighting strength are very important and fundamental issues. In order to push Tianjin's economy forward and realize the second-step strategic objective of achieving a 300-percent increase, resist the corrosive influence of the decadent capitalist ideology and deeply carry out the building of clean politics; uphold the four cardinal principles, and resist and oppose the ideological influence of bourgeois liberalization, all sectors have to shoulder very arduous tasks. To stand the test of holding office and working for reforms and the open policies and to oppose peaceful evolution, the most fundamental thing we should do is to build the party organizations at all levels into a strong core of leadership.

Tan Shaowen stressed: We must implement the guidelines of the national theoretical forum on party building in close connection with Tianjin's reality in party building. Persisting in combining theory with practice is the basic principle for successfully carrying out party building and theoretical study. Party organizations at all levels should act in line with the guidelines of the national forum on party building, deeply analyze the situation in party building, find out the existing problems, sum up fresh experiences, and further promote the development of the whole municipality's party building work. In the study of party building theory, we must guard against departing from reality, and avoid doing formalist things; organize the strength of departments concerned, grasp the key points, carry out research in line with the new situations and new problems, and propose measures for strengthening party building.

In referring to carrying out activities to mark the 70th party founding anniversary, Tan Shaowen pointed out: Party organizations across the municipality should act in

line with the plans of the municipal party committee, and combine the activities to mark the 70th party founding anniversary with the work of promoting party building. The activities to mark "1 July" should be ceremonious but thrifty and simple. We should carry out activities in various forms and pay attention to actual effects, momentum, and education. We should review the party's glorious fighting course, publicize the great contributions of the party in leading the people to fight in unity, study party history, promote the party's fine traditions, sum up achievements, commend advanced persons and organizations, further promote the party's ideological, organizational, and theoretical construction, maintain close ties between the party and the masses of people, and raise the party's cohesion and fighting strength. Party organizations at all levels and all communist party members should display their role as the fighting bastions, vanguards, and models in various fields of work, and greet the party's glorious festival with their actual deeds.

Tianjin Launches Second-Phase Development Plan

OW2906071991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0624 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Tianjin, June 29 (XINHUA)—Tianjin has started the second-phase development of its economic district.

This phase will include the development of 1.8 sq km of waste land, and expansion northward of 4.8 sq km.

According to statistics from the economic district's statistics bureau, 139 enterprises have been set up and gone into in business in the district, and another 114 enterprises have registered to be built in the first phase area.

The second-phase development is just one part of the district's five-year plan from 1991 to 1995.

The goal of the plan is that, by the end of 1995, the district will attract foreign investment totalling 1.3 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 2.25 times over the 1990 figure. The gross industrial output value is expected to reach 3.5 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 5.3 times over 1990.

The five-year plan also designates that the key lines to be developed are light industry, textiles, chemicals and petrochemicals, machinery and electronics, new-type construction materials and medicine.

The economic district is located on an area of 33 sq km along the coast of the Bohai Sea. In recent years, some corporations from home and abroad have bought lands here to develop and set up factories.

Northwest Region

Gu Jinchí Visits Family Planning Center

HK2906064691 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Early yesterday morning [26 June], Gu Jinchí and Jia Zhijie came to Yidong County to visit the family guidance planning center and extend greetings to [words indistinct], who worked hard.

They also visited several households that had members who had undergone ligation operations and solicited their opinions on family planning. They also told fellow villagers to take care of those who had had operations.

After the visits and investigations, Gu Jinchí said: In Yidong County, the family planning work was done impressively. Some useful measures can be spread. To do family planning work well, it is necessary to urge basic-level party organizations to play the role of a fighting fortress and for party members to play an exemplary vanguard role. At the same time, it is essential to carry out various mutually supportive policies, help the masses acquire a better understanding of the policies, and seek support from all sides to make a success of the family planning work in the long-term interest of the masses.

After attentively listening to the reports on family planning work and related problems, Jia Zhijie called on all leadership at all levels to pay equal attention to family planning work and production, and to set up and perfect the responsibility system whereby cadres are committed to attaining set targets with regard to family planning so that population growth will keep pace with the growth in material production. [words indistinct]

At Advisory Committee Forum

HK2806132791 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Yesterday morning [27 June], the provincial advisory committee held a forum to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. Committee members spoke of their profound feelings for the party.

Wu Jian, provincial advisory committee deputy secretary, presided over the forum.

Li Ziqi, chairman of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the forum. He said: Our party's 70-year glorious history has attested to this irrefutable truth: Without the CPC, there would be no New China. In order to inherit and carry on from generation to generation the cause pioneered by the old generation of proletarian revolutionaries, we must adhere to party leadership and belief in communism. We must never waver on this point. The CPC's 70-year history once again has attested to the fact that adhering to the mass line and maintaining close links with the masses are the reliable guarantee for the victory of our cause. The historical experiences of our party over the past 70 years

also have attested to the fact that our party's fighting capacity and unifying force originate from its staunch solidarity and unity.

Gu Jinchu, provincial party committee secretary, attended the forum.

On Invigorating Enterprises

HK0107103591 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] The provincial government held a meeting 26-27 June to hear reports by the provincial mechanical industry corporation and the petrochemical industry department on their implementation of the 26 policies on invigorating enterprises which were formulated jointly by the provincial party committee and government, as well as on their difficulties in this regard.

The two units' reports held that the 26 policies are at once realistically significant in helping enterprises overcome their difficulties and of great guiding significance to our provincial economic work in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and in the next decade, as well.

Governor Jia Zhijie presided over and delivered a speech at the meeting. Jia said: The promulgation of the 26 policies has exerted a great impact on the whole province and evoked widespread repercussions among enterprises. The provincial departments, bureaus, and corporations concerned have conscientiously organized the implementation of these policies in light of their respective actual conditions. However, the work is still unbalanced from area to area. In the future, we must heighten our ideological understanding, formulate and implement relevant policies to facilitate the implementation of the 26 policies, successfully carry out relevant experiments in selected areas, [words indistinct], and do everything possible to explore ways to invigorate small and medium enterprises.

Provincial party committee Secretary Gu Jinchu also delivered a speech in which he pointed out: Practice has proved that the provincial authorities' 26 policies on invigorating enterprises are feasible. In implementing the 26 policies, we must adhere to efficiency as the center, grasp advanced models, publicize good experiences, and strive to further invigorate enterprises.

Gansu Governor Directs Antiflood Work

OW2806141391 Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jun 91

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] On 13 June, three serious landslides occurred along the banks of the Bailong Jiang in Nanyu Township, Zhouqu County, Gansu Province. The flow of the

Bailong Jiang was blocked by more than 1,200 cubic meters of earth that had fallen into the river as a result of landslides. Highways, houses, and other facilities along a 3-km stretch on both sides of the river were flooded. The water in the flooded area was 16 meters deep and posed a serious danger to the life and property of the people living in the lower reaches of the river. On 16 June, despite a rift in the landslide and a drop in the water level, earthslides continued and the situation remained very dangerous.

In the wake of the disaster, the Gansu provincial party committee and the Gansu Provincial People's Government immediately organized work to combat the flood. An engineering unit of the Lanzhou Military Region rushed to the disaster area that very night. Members of the unit overcame various difficulties and carried out the demolition work.

On the morning of 16 June, Gansu Governor Jia Zhijie went to the disaster area to preside over an urgent meeting, and directed the work of combating the disaster. [Video shows civilians and soldiers taking part in flood prevention work, with shots of a flooded area and an explosion to remove a landslide]

Riots, Disorder Reported in Xinjiang May-Jun

HK0107093591 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No. 165, 1 Jul 91 p 11

[Report by Liang Cheng (2733 2050); from the 'Reference News' Column: "Armed Rebellion in Xinjiang"]

[Text] Armed rebellions seeking independence, rights to organize political parties, and the localization of troops broke out successively in May and June in some areas close to the Soviet Union in northern and northwest Xinjiang. In mid-May the Tacheng City [as published] Government building was occupied by armed crowds for 36 hours and demands were made to hand over power. The People's Liberation Army rushed from Urumqi, surrounded the crowds, and a fierce gunfight erupted. According to official reports, more than 140 "armed bandits" were killed, wounded, or arrested. Tacheng has remained closed to tourists from outside the city since 20 May. On 11 and 12 June, more than 3,000 people gathered before the city government building in Bole City and demonstrated for the democratic election of city leaders; some even demanded naturalization to the Soviet Union. By the afternoon of 12 June demonstrators had set fire to and begun storming the government building; some looted shops and government organs, and shot cadres of the Han nationality. Troops stationed in the area arrived on the scene to crack down, killing and wounding nearly 500 people. The wounded were taken to Yining and Urumqi for emergency treatment. The city has been placed under martial law.

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